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ORFILA CALLS FOR 'SPECIFIC, POSITIVE' OAS ACTION

FL142203 Bridgetown CANA in English 2148 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 14 Apr (CANA)--Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) Alejandro Orfila today called for a transition from rhetoric to positive action in the body's quest for "a brighter tomorrow", with dignity for all.

In his message to mark the 91st anniversary of the Washington based hemispheric body, Orfila said:

"As it approaches the end of its first century of existence, the OAS can look back on a past rich in contributions to the peace, security, and development of the Western hemisphere. The past, however, is but prologue to the future, and it is upon its future that the organization is called to reflect profoundly at this time.

"If it looks back, it should be only to glean from its successes and failures the means of facing the challenges of the present and setting a firm course for the years ahead.

"It must bear ever in mind that the ultimate goal of all its endeavors is the greater well-being of all peoples of the Americas.

"Development--often termed the new name for peace--cannot be fractional, benefiting a favored few to the neglect of the vast majority. It must be overall and integral, serving the needs and aspirations of all.

"The magnitude of the task confronting us has been eloquently stated on many an occasion, but the time has now come to move from rhetoric to action--specific, positive, ceaseless action, directed toward a single end.

"We must ensure by everything we do today that our sons and daughters will know a brighter tomorrow--a world of peace and abundance, with justice and dignity for all."

OCLAE EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH SANDINIST CAUSE

PA092127 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan people will not rest for a single minute in their defense of the Sandinist revolution, Nicaraguan Ambassador in Cuba Marcos Antonio Valle said here in Havana. Valle said the above shortly after receiving a document from the Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] expressing solidarity with Sandino's fatherland.

The ambassador added that the people have responded in virile fashion to the U.S. economic threats and the counterrevolutionary elements maneuvers to attack Nicaragua, just like they did when they confronted the Somozist dictatorship.

For its part, the OCLAE Permanent Secretariat has exhorted the Latin American and Caribbean student movement and other progressive and democratic revolutionary forces throughout the world to redouble their solidarity with Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

URUPABOL MEETING--Experts from Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay met yesterday in Asuncion to discuss the draft proposal of the agreement by which the URUPABOL (Uruguay-Paraguay-Bolivia) group will be set up. According to information issued to the press at the end of the meeting, the accord will be signed by the governments of the three countries involved in the course of this year. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 Apr 81 p 13 PY]

PARTICIPATION IN MIDEAST PEACE FORCE DENIED

PY151859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (AFP)--Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, army secretary general, today denied rumors that Argentina intended to participate in the formation of a peace-keeping force which would act in the Middle East conflict. The military chief stated that the rumor had no other grounds than our dedication to contributing to achieving peace in other regions.

The rumors indicate that the U.S. Army commander in chief, Gen [Edward] Charles Meyer, who recently visited Buenos Aires, discussed the subject with Argentine military authorities. Referring to General Meyer's visit, Saint Jean stated it was very positive for us and that it is evidence of everybody's interest in getting to know Argentina better.

[Reporting on Saint Jean's remarks, Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1215 GMT on 15 April cites him as follows: "At one of his usual meetings with reporters, Saint Jean stated that Meyer in his recent visit showed 'a broad disposition for dialogue' and a 'real interest in the characteristics and capabilities of the Argentine Army.' He denied having discussed the Argentine southern conflict with Chile and said that 'only superficially did we discuss the problem of the grain embargo on the Soviet Union.' Saint Jean added that 'in general, our talks did not go beyond the strategic political framework.'"

["He also asserted that the subject of lifting the current embargo on arms sales to Argentina was discussed only 'circumstantially' and added that this did not involve serious problems for the Argentine Armed Forces, since they managed to get supplies in other markets. It was more a moral than a practical problem."]

ARMY COMMANDER SETS VISIT TO U.S. IN AUGUST

PY160148Z Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (NA)--It has been officially reported here that Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, commander in chief of the Argentine Army, will visit the United States at the invitation of Gen Edward Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff, who recently visited Argentina.

Reports from Washington also mention rumors of agreement between the two armed forces to carry out joint maneuvers and establish a South Atlantic pact with South Africa. This rumor comes from the U.S. magazine DEFENSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MRS PERON'S RELEASE BLOCKED BY COURT REVERSAL

PY160125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 15 Apr 81

[By Luis Maria Castellanos]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Apr (AFP)--Court sources indicated today that an Argentine court has annulled the acquittal of former President Isabel Peron on one of the four charges of irregularities during her administration, thus complicating her prompt release. Sources linked to the defense of Estela Martinez de Peron--headed by young Peronist lawyer Julio Arriola--told AFP that this situation makes the possibility of a prompt release of the former president very difficult.

Former Panamanian Ambassador to Argentina Hugo Torrijos--brother of Omar Torrijos, chief of the National Guard--will leave for Buenos Aires next Monday to carry out negotiations which--according to diplomatic sources--are linked to Mrs Peron's situation. Along with the announcement of former Ambassador Torrijos' visit, there are rumors in Panama that Argentine President Roberto Viola--who was inaugurated on 29 March--apparently intends to pardon the former president before the end of this month.

#### THREE SOCIALIST PARTIES SEEK UNIFICATION

PY160224 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1222 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Three socialist groups have published a statement to express "our common desire for the unity of Argentine socialism." The statement is signed by Popular Socialists Victor Garcia Costa, Nestor Martinez Eraso and Carlos Perez Funes; Unified Socialists Simon Alberto Lazara, Alberto Gabetta and Marcelo O'Connor; and Raul Rosciani, Andres Saul Cuna and Eiwin Tissenbaum for the Chaco Socialist Party. The statement asserts that "a socialist force should be formed to actively struggle, together with the working class and the people, for social justice, independent development and the defense of public freedoms and individual rights, and to participate in national liberation on the road toward socialism."

#### INTRANSIGENT PARTY CHAIRMAN ALENDE RESIGNS

PY152011 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (NA)--The chairman of the Intransigent Party [PI], Oscar Alende, submitted his resignation after an 18-year tenure, during a party plenum at which it was declared that the "change of men that has taken place in the governing team does not offer any expectations." The declaration, released at the conclusion of the plenum, states that "the regime, its essence and its objectives continue to be the same."

"It is clear," it adds, "that the intention is to divide and confuse the labor and political organizations in order to create what is called 'the offspring' of the process." The document states that the government wishes to use the "statute of the political parties" for proscription purposes. It also refers to the "paralyzation and destruction of the productive apparatus at all levels" and, regarding human rights, stresses that "the disappearance of thousands of people has not yet been clarified."

Asked about his resignation, Alende stated that he had done so because he had been heading the party for 18 years and had only been reelected "once, in 1972." He made it clear that if for legal reasons he must continue as chairman, it is his desire that effective management "be assumed by the men of the party." After warning that "as things are currently shaping up, I will have to stay on as chairman for life," he said that anyway he would "do what the party asks me to do."

#### 12,000 SIGN REQUEST FOR WHEREABOUTS OF MISSING

PY152015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1650 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Apr (AFP)--Over 12,000 notable Argentine personalities today signed a request, addressed to the military government presided over by Roberto Viola, for the whereabouts of persons missing during the Argentine antisubversive struggle waged in the seventies. The request, published as a paid advertisement in Buenos Aires newspapers, calls for the release of lists of missing persons and for information regarding their whereabouts.

The request, signed by 12,262 notable political, cultural, artistic and journalistic figures as well as representatives of the workers and businessmen, church officials and independent professionals, also called for the release of all political and union prisoners.

PRESIDENT VIEWS PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT

PY152038 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0425 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 15 Apr (TELAM)--In today's world there are only two ideologies: Christian and Marxist, and in between we have all the variations that have tried to depart from demoliberalism to meet the needs of the man of today, the Bolivian president asserted during an extensive speech that he gave to the military chiefs attending the meeting of commanders of large garrisons and military institutions held in the city of Cochabamba, located 600 kilometers east of here. The meeting concluded yesterday.

According to the chief of state, the nationalist doctrine is located in the exact middle between these two extremes and today it has become the new political awareness that is agitating the countries of the world that are seeking their freedom. This is because it tends towards an accelerated evolution of new human and social norms that are compatible with the ways of life of today's individual, in an open position-counter to the reactionary perversity and influence of dogmatic and atheistic Marxism.

In view of these reasons, Garcia Meza said, the armed forces of this nation have adopted as a political doctrine humanism and humanist-nationalism that supports the enhancement of a man's dignity. It is Christian because it confirms and accentuates the concrete meaning of the equality of the human race and it is nationalist because it desires the organization of Bolivian society with the active participation of its people.

PRESIDENT ORDERS REPLACEMENT OF WAR MATERIEL

PY151636 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1812 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 14 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--It was officially announced today that, within the framework of its policy of modernizing the armed forces, the Bolivian military government has ordered the replacement of war materiel and the creation of new military units in border areas.

An official communique stated that this decision was announced by President Luis Garcia Meza during a 48-hour meeting with the commanders of the most important military units of the country which ended today in Cochabamba, 130 km south east La Paz.

General Garcia Meza pointed out the main objectives of his government, established on 17 July 1980, during a speech he made yesterday before the military officers. The text of the speech was released today by the Presidential Press Secretariat.

The chief of state stated that the acquisition of new means for the air force and the creation of military units in border areas had been ordered within the framework of the armed forces' modernization.

Garcia Meza added that the replacement of war materiel, with the purchase of modern light weapons as well as heavy war materiel, had been ordered.

However, he stated that this measure will be taken within the possibilities of the Bolivian economy and that by no means does it mean that Bolivia is engaged in an armament race but that these measures are due to the exclusive need of safeguarding the nation's internal and external security.

Garcia Meza explained that the priority objectives of his government were: the return to the sea, national development, national integration, economic independence and national security.

The Bolivian access to the Pacific Ocean has been consistently claimed by the various governments of the country ever since it was lost in the 1897 war between Chile, Bolivia and Peru.

Regarding the political aspect, the president reiterated that we envisage the establishment of an organized, republican and stable democracy which will be authentic and in accordance with the sociocultural reality of the Bolivian people, after having passed through the stages required by our present situation.

Garcia Meza, who became president in July when the armed forces ousted President Lidia Guelier, asserted that the enforcement of democracy will be subject to the meeting of requisites such as social peace, internal security, the incorporation of the peasants into active national life, the formation of representative political parties and agreement on a peaceful coexistence.

Garcia Meza contended that liberal and mediocre democracy should make way for a democracy which reflects the will of a people and their own characteristics, suitable organized and with full participation, where men may take part in the sectors in charge of making decisions and where political, economic and social decisions are not taken by a small minority.

Regarding the international sphere he stated that his foreign policy is aimed at strengthening the nation's independence and sovereignty to safeguard the country's internal and external security and the right to free determination of the Bolivian people in view of the interests and ideological struggle of the great powers.

#### COMMANDER PROMISES ERADICATION OF DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY111913 Paris AFP in Spanish 1538 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 11 Apr (AFP)--Col Gary Prado Salmon, the new commander of the 8th Army Division, said today in Santa Cruz--a city located 1,000 west of La Paz--that "we are going to clean Santa Cruz of the scourge of drug trafficking."

Prado Salmon, who was planning minister during the short-lived administration of Gen David Padilla and former commander of the Tarapaca Armored Regiment stationed in La Paz, is now responsible for the Manchego Regiment and the Rangers special troops.

The new military commander, who acquired international fame by capturing Ernesto Che Guevara in 1967, requested the people's cooperation to eradicate drug trafficking which, he said, is an abominable crime that must be eradicated with the cooperation of all Bolivians.

Santa Cruz has become in recent years the center of illegal production of cocaine hydrochloride and cocaine base which is sold in international markets.

#### FORMER MINISTER TO SUE U.S. MEDIA ON DRUG CHARGE

PY122352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 12 Apr (AFP)--It was reported here today that the former Bolivian education minister, Col Ariel Coca Aguirre, has announced that he will prosecute U.S. and Brazilian news media which have linked his name with drug trafficking.

Coca Aguirre was excluded from President Luis Garcia Meza's cabinet on 27 February 1981, at the same time as Col Luis Arce Gomez lost the Interior Ministry. Arce Gomez and Coca Aguirre headed the list of people accused of cocaine trafficking in the American television program "60 Minutes" produced by the newsmen Mike Wallace on 1 March.

The former interior minister, who is now living in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of here, has announced that he will come to this capital with full evidence of his innocence.

DETAILS PROVIDED ON M-19 PANAMANIAN GUERRILLAS

PA131608 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 April 81 p 1

[Text] Reliable Colombian sources confirmed last night that the Colombian and Ecuadorean Armed Forces carried out the "Viola Armies Plan" in the capture and delivery of the M-19 leaders.

The name of the operation, and its connection with the latest meeting of Latin American armies held in Bogota on November 1979, had not been reported by the two countries because, according to the Colombian spokesman, it had not been previously approved by the respective countries.

The confirmation by the source, who requested absolute secrecy, concurred with statements made Thursday by M-19 leader Carlos Toledo Plata who said, "we had some faith in the Ecuadorean people's government, but it turns out that in Ecuador, as in Colombia, it is the army who sets conditions and makes decisions."

It was reported last night that shortly after Toledo Plata made his statements at the Picota prison, the Colombian Government Minister prohibited any kind of interview to be broadcast from the prison.

Meanwhile, the court-martial trying the 75 rebels who participated in the foiled M-19 attack will change location on Monday when the judges and military prosecutors will go to the Colombian town of Ipiales to continue with the legal proceedings against the rest of the guerrillas.

About 40 of the 75 captured guerrillas are being held at Ipiales on the Colombian-Ecuadorean border. It is believed that the five alleged Panamanian guerrillas who participated in the M-19 activities will also be tried there.

Although Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca confirmed Wednesday that three of the five supposedly Panamanian guerrillas were carrying Panamanian identification papers, Colombian official sources last night did not comment on the nationality of the foreigners who participated in the attack.

This secrecy also prevented LA PRENSA from obtaining further details regarding the fate of the alleged Panamanians captured in Colombia, despite strenuous efforts by the press, even in Bogota, spurred by the great concern felt here, especially by relatives of the prisoners.

The Colombian administrative department of security said last night, however, that it will furnish the names of the rest of the arrested guerrillas held in southern Colombia, thereby finally clarifying the status of the alleged Panamanian guerrillas.

ARMY ARRESTS MAN AS GUERRILLAS' WEAPONS SUPPLIER

PA151507 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, Apr (LATIN-REUTER)—An army spokesman today said that military units captured a 47-year-old lawyer yesterday and charged him with being the main supplier of weapons for Colombian guerrilla groups.

According to the spokesman, lawyer Marco Tulio Arce has been transporting weapons bought on the black market by ship from Panama to the Colombian coast on the Pacific Ocean for several months.

He added that Arce was followed for various days and captured yesterday when he arrived with an arms shipment in a ship that moored in the port of Solano Bay, Choco Department, on the Pacific Ocean, some 700 km west of Bogota.

According to the Army Intelligence Service, Arce supplied arms and ammunition to contacts of the 19 April Movement and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia guerrilla groups several times.

AERONAUTICS MINISTER GAGLIARDI ON COUP RUMORS

PY151553 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Summary] The aeronautics minister, Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino, as a member of the armed forces, has commented on the recent coup rumors that emerged due to the reaction of the Joint Command regarding the oil contracts.

The minister indicated that at the present time we cannot be guided by petty rumors that distort our reality. "Consequently, I believe that we must have faith in a constitutional government, faith in a democracy that has been implemented through the elections that were held last year and faith in ourselves to carry out our respective tasks."

The minister then spoke about the recent changes in the air force, indicating that they are due to retirements, as the air force fully abides by the retirement age of 55.

ARIAS STELLA: ECUADOR MUST FULFILL RIO PROTOCOL

PY151753 Paris AFP in Spanish 0117 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 14 Apr (AFP)--Today Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated in this capital that now it is up to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to encourage Ecuador to fully comply with the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

The foreign minister was referring to the placement of land boundaries along 78 km of the Condor Mountain Range where the recent armed incidents took place, which is the only border area which has not been marked yet.

Arias Stella added that Peru, in the military as well as the diplomatic aspect, acted correctly during the recent conflict with Ecuador but that the final opinion would be given by the Senate, to whom he will submit his report tomorrow.

The foreign minister also praised the Bolivian decision to actively reintegrate with the Andean Pact, from which it had withdrawn temporarily. He stated that the Andean Pact should be moderate in its political actions taking into account that integration, above all, is the permanent interest of the peoples.

Bolivia had withdrawn from the subregional agreement as a sign of protest against the Venezuelan, Colombian, Ecuadorean and Peruvian foreign ministers who condemned Gen Luis Garcia Meza's coup.

CONGRESS APPROVES CREATION OF ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

PY152317 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 15 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian Congress last night unanimously approved the treaty creating the Andean Parliament, signed on 25 October 1979 in La Paz, by Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

The appropriate legislative resolution states in its clauses that the Andean parliament follows the path of a rich regional democratic tradition, seeking the incorporation of national congresses into the task of Latin American integration. The Andean parliament which has held some meetings already, is headquartered in Bogota.

RELATIONS WITH CHILE RESUME; AMBASSADOR NAMED

PY151322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 14 Apr (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella revealed today in this city the names of the ambassadors who will be charged with resuming Peruvian-Chilean relations which were normalized last week.

The foreign minister said that the new Peruvian ambassador to Chile will be Jose Luis Bustamante (Jr), head of the ILO bureau in Lima and that the Chilean ambassador to Peru will be Jose Miguel Barros, current Chilean ambassador to the United States.

#### Communist Party Opposes Move

PY160018 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0422 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 Apr (TELAM)--The Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee has condemned the resumption of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Chile.

In a communique, the PCP states that the resumption of diplomatic relations with Chile is a highly negative event for the interests of Peru and national dignity.

It adds that the normalization of relations with a government which systematically violates human rights and the fundamental freedom and which tortures and murders opposition politicians is unfortunate.

#### SHINING PATH BLAMED FOR DYNAMITE ATTACKS

PY151541 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] There were four dynamite attacks yesterday in Lima and two more occurred in the interior of the country. Official sources have attributed most of the attacks to the extremist group Shining Path, many of whose members are under arrest.

A dynamite charge exploded yesterday in the basement of the Labor Ministry, damaging the water pumps [words indistinct] and the main door of a sausage processing plant. Attacks were also made against a plant that assembles electric appliances and a textile plant, both located on the outskirts of Lima.

In an official communique, the Labor Ministry indicates that the attack took place at 0150 and that it occurred 26 days (after a fire in the ministry). There were no victims and the very little damage has not affected any of the ministry's services, according to the communique released by the Public Relations Directorate.

#### Government Shows Concern

PY152158 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1225 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 15 Apr (TELAM)--Terrorism in Peru is no longer an isolated event but a serious concern for the government. Despite the fact that an antiterrorist law--imposing sentences of up to 20 years imprisonment--is in effect, subversive action continues.

It was first believed that these were isolated cases in the Ayacucho Department carried out by the Shining Path extremist organization. Some government spokesmen even minimized these events in contrast with the independent press which sounded the alarm.

In a recent report, the civil guard--a unit in charge of order and security--stated that more than 180 terrorist acts have taken place in the last 8 months and that more than 150 alleged terrorists have been arrested and put at the disposal of justice this year.

The report indicated that obviously the subversive activities have gone beyond the preinsurrectional stage considering that actions of deployment, infiltration and the creation of political and administrative organization have occurred. The report also states that some labor sectors have supported them; that they have called on these sectors to carry out strikes and to mobilize, both aimed at generalizing violence.

RELATIVES ASK ABOUT SONS' ARREST IN COLOMBIA

PA131858 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Apr 81 p 3

[Antonio Graell Flores article]

[Text] The parents and relatives of the five Panamanian youths who were turned over to Colombian military officers by the Ecuadorean Army and who are charged with being members of a guerrilla column of the 19 April Movement [M-19], have asked Jorge Ritter, government and justice minister, to tell them about the situation of their sons.

In a letter addressed to Ritter, they expressed their concern over the international news agency reports that say that the Colombian people have protested over the inhuman treatment of the political prisoners in that country.

The Panamanians who are being kept in Colombian jails are: Teodoro Hunt, Ricardo Quintero, Roberto Garrido, Pablo Fernandez and Mario A. Concepcion.

The relatives of the political prisoners said that they have turned to Minister Ritter because they are aware that he has acted in behalf of citizens of other nations in the name of international solidarity. For this reason, regardless of the circumstances that have caused their present situation, they must express interest for the lives of their sons because they too must also receive the treatment outlined in the declaration of the principles of human rights.

In conclusion, they noted that "we asked the national government to use its good offices for the physical security of our sons by negotiating their transfer to Panama under the responsibility of Panamanian authorities."

Moreover, the Federation of Panamanian Students will meet tomorrow at its headquarters to discuss the situation of these five Panamanians being held prisoners in Colombia.

FEP Leader 'Very Concerned'

PA151958 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Report by Jose Montano]

[Text] While Panama's civilian authorities kept completely silent last night about their activities in connection with the case of the five alleged guerrillas detained in Colombia, the top leadership of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] met to analyze the situation.

According to the FEP secretary general [Mario Panther], "no person with any sensitivity in this country can remain indifferent to these young prisoners' situation in Colombia."

Panther confirmed that Teodoro Hunt is secretary of voluntary work in FEP's Federal Executive Council, that Pablo Fernandez is a "recent" militant in the student movement and that Ricardo Quintero, Mario Concepcion and Roberto Garrido are "neighborhood leaders."

According to Panther, FEP is "very surprised" by the government's stand in this case. "Regardless of political considerations, Panama's laws make it a duty of the national government to concern itself with the fate of Panamanians anywhere in the world," he indicated.

Today at noon, FEP's Federal Executive Council will conclude its deliberations, which began yesterday. A document is expected following this.

Meanwhile, according to several witnesses, tension built up yesterday in Melchor Lasso de la Vega Artes y Oficio and Jose Dolores Moscote High Schools as well as in the official evening high school, where the alleged members of the 19 April Movement detained in Colombia conducted their studies. Panther has confirmed this.

Panther added that he is "very concerned" over the tortures to which the guerrillas are being subjected in Colombia and he announced that FEP is in a state of "alert."

VIOLENCE MAY RESULT IF U.S. INSISTS ON UNION VOTE

PA152012 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Apr 81 p 2

[By Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Violent incidents may result if the so-called U.S. Federal Labor Relations Authority, whose headquarters is in Washington, insists on holding labor "elections" among Panamanian workers of the Panama Canal Commission and the U.S. Armed Forces, according to William Sinclair.

Labor leader William Sinclair is adviser of Local 900, which groups employees of the Panama Canal Commission. He has reported the preparations for alleged elections--to be carried out in Panamanian territory by a foreign organization--to be held on 5 and 6 May.

Sinclair said, "The Panama Canal treaty which went into effect on 1979 does not state that the United States can conduct labor elections in Panamanian territory. The U.S. attitude is an open violation of national sovereignty. We are not afraid of any elections, but we cannot accept these provocations."

He also said that Local 900 is duly registered under Panamanian law while other labor unions in the canal area are not.

Sinclair says that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry has fully supported our labor union in this matter. What we need now is the support of the government, the National Confederation of Workers, and all positive sectors in Panama. We have also denounced this maneuver to the State Department, the White House, and the U.S. Embassy in Panama. We hope that the suspension of these "elections" is announced before 5 May. If not, the U.S. authorities will be entirely responsible for the consequences.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

PA150321 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Apr 81 p 18

[Text] After saying that the Suez and Panama Canals "are two of the most vital routes for world trade," Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca emphasized that Egypt and Panama "were also subjected to colonial regimes and foreign presence that prevented the sovereign exploitation of our natural resources."

Illueca made this statement during the ceremony in which the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Panama, Mahmud Abbas 'Abd al-Had'i [as published] presented the declaration of the Egyptian Government supporting the Panama Canal neutrality and also signed a cultural cooperation treaty between the two nations.

We hereby present excerpts of Illueca's words:

"Mr Ambassador  
"Gentlemen:

"The ceremony we have just held has a double meaning. We have just signed, in the name of our respective governments, the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the Egyptian Government and I, in the name of the Panamanian Government, the program for the implementation of the cultural cooperation agreement between our two countries, which have common interests created by history, geography and culture.

"Egypt represents a millenary civilization with fundamental values for universal civilization.

"This program for the implementation of a cultural cooperation agreement opens the doors for all Panamanians and Egyptians to share their experiences, knowledge and technology. This program will allow Panamanian students and citizens to drink at the fountain of Egyptian learning and likewise, Egyptian students, technicians and professionals can come to Panama. Our peoples also have common roots linked to our forefathers in the Spanish Peninsula with its mixture of Spanish and Arab cultures, but there is also a more profound reason and it is that the Panama and Suez Canals are the two most important waterways for world trade.

"Our two countries were also subjected to colonial regimes and a foreign presence that prevented the sovereign exploitation of our natural resources. Egypt first and Panama later have strived to rescue their natural resources and recover the right to decide their fate. This program for the implementation of the cultural cooperation agreement will give Panamanian technicians the opportunity to benefit from the Egyptian experience at the Suez Canal. A Panamanian delegation will visit Egypt within the program of cooperation with the Suez Canal authority.

"I said that today's ceremony had a double meaning; the Egyptian ambassador, Abd al-Hadi, has also presented us a copy of the text of the instrument by which the Egyptian Government has joined the treaty protocol on the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal.

"This is a fact that fills us with true joy. The formal presentation was made at the OAS General Secretariat, but we understand the real meaning of this friendly and fraternal gesture, and I want to say in conclusion that this friendship existing between Egypt and Panama, its governments and peoples is not symbolic, nor is it a friendship of protocol or of words. It is one of those friendships based on the solid platform of common interests and noble ideals which we are sure will help the development of our countries."

PAPER CRITICIZES TORRIJOS' FOREIGN AFFAIRS POLICY

PA121432 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Apr 81 p 8 A

[Gloria Guardia article: "The General Does Not Have Anyone To Write to Him"]

[Text] In the wake of the Republican Party's electoral victory in the United States, it was believed that the Reagan-Torrijos relationship would perhaps end in a "bold political romance." Everything seemed to point in that direction: the Panamanian dictator's inclination, stemming from his military training, to follow orders, the proven ability of this "process" to play heads or tails with both East and West, the State Department's reiterated indulgence toward this government in order to obtain juicy benefits from its weaknesses, and, above all, Panama's intervention in four of the six objectives mentioned in the "5-year defense program" drafted under the guidance of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, aimed at world strategy for the protection of vital U.S. interests. According to the Pentagon, this republic-bridge located in the Central American isthmus will intervene openly and decisively: 1) to prevent control of either Central America or the Caribbean by a "hostile" power; 2) to maintain the expeditious passage of its forces and logistical material through the Panama Canal; 3) to guarantee the support of Latin America's forces in the hemispheric defense; 4) to keep the USSR from achieving its strategic interest in Latin America by establishing bases close to those of the United States.

It must now be pointed out that the possibility of a close Reagan-Torrijos understanding was also based on the premise that the new U.S. administration would, like the Democratic Party, maintain a policy based on detente, that is, characterized by a certain "strategic" indulgence toward countries ruled by ambivalent regimes. Another premise was the belief that the national security decisions made by the Carter administration would remain in effect.

However, since between February and March of this year, it has become sufficiently evident that the Republicans' interpretation of world events for their allies was and will continue to be the party's classic one, which obtains its rules of the game from the "bloc" diplomacy first practiced by Foster Dulles in the days of the "Cold War" and later followed by his disciple Kissinger, from whose placenta Alexander Haig, Jr., the current secretary of state, emerged several years ago.

In the case of Panama and Costa Rica, their complicity with the USSR in the arms traffic for the guerrillas in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Colombia pointed in late March to their confirmed guilt. This in turn closed the door on any interpretative nuance on the part of those who share in that strict vision of obedience and mandate that today prevails in the corridors of Washington. Now, as if the case were not already sufficiently compromising for the "process" led by Torrijos Herrera in the wake of this incident, the national government proceeded to make three fundamental political mistakes involving time and space, perhaps because of the arrogance that keeps it from seeking advice outside a small circle of people, perhaps because of its lack of scruples, which makes it turn both left and right when it comes to its internal and external relations. We are referring: 1) to the contradiction between the statements made by an "unidentified" official source that announced a complete revision of Panama's policy toward Castro's government due to its ideological interference in the continent and the official Foreign Ministry communique which stated that "Panama will maintain normal relations with all Latin American nations and that CUBA IS NO EXCEPTION [boldface as published]; 2) the emphatic rejection by the "process" legislators of the motion for the creation of an investigative commission on Panama's participation in the arms traffic and the use of the territory as a bridge to transport weapons and guerrillas; and 3) the confessed desire to project this government and Torrijos Herrera as "harmonizer of the ideals and aspirations of the Latin American peoples and an element of equilibrium to promote the solution of their grave economic and social problems"!!!

Therefore, it is evident that the stupidity combined with impudence has sealed the fate of this government vis-a-vis the White House and what is even worse, has given it the ammunition to use the letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaties to carry out an intervention in this small republic.

Likewise, one should not overlook the fact that the Socialist International, which at a given moment was spokesman of this regime since it believed it might gain a political space under the tropical sun through Carlos Andres Perez, Daniel Oduber and Torrijos Herrera, became aware in February of the risks involved in this game of the usually disoriented Mario Soares. After all, here and there, it is a contest to win voters, and the figure of Torrijos Herrera has become embarrassing and dispensable. Here and there it is also evident that the Reagan-Haig ticket will use, as it is doing, all its military and economic pressure to align Bonn and the followers of the Socialist International within the East-West bloc of confrontation.

Be that as it may, the truth is that for the Panamanians, the result of this intricate political checkmate could very well lead to the long-awaited state of affairs. On the one hand we are given the opportunity to denounce the practices of a sold-out, corrupt and incompetent regime, and on the other hand, the events themselves become an effective way for public opinion to demand the convening of an authentic national constituent assembly to draft a new constitution and for the election of statesmen capable of returning to the country the democratic dignity it lost when the bayonets said: "Present!"

COSTA RICAMINISTER COMMENTS ON FINANCIAL SECTOR CONTROVERSY

PA151600 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0047 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Presidency Minister Jose Cordero Croceri today explained to the IMF the changes that the government made to a pact with the IMF on points which adversely affect the businessmen.

Costa Rican Finance Minister Hernan Saenz Jimenez resigned early this week because of differences between a pact that the government made with businessmen and a pact with the IMF.

The contents of the agreement with the private sector are not known despite mounting criticism against the Carazo administration for this agreement.

Cordero Croceri said that "enough reasons will be given for the IMF officials to understand that the government had valuable reasons to change some of the points that had been negotiated which damaged an important industrial sector."

The presidency minister also said that Saenz Jimenez' resignation does not affect the negotiations with the IMF for the signing of an agreement to expand credit facilities.

Meanwhile, Jose Miguel Alfaro, second vice president of the republic, is in the United States and Europe seeking support from private credit institutions which could grant some loans to the government while the IMF aid is received.

Alfaro is coordinator of the finance sector which was handled by Saenz Jimenez.

Upon his departure, the vice president said that his mission was "to explain to the main U.S. and European banks the characteristics and extent of the program for the country's economic reorganization of the Costa Rican Government."

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EX-SECURITY MINISTER DROPPED

PA150442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The judge of the Fifth Criminal Court of San Jose has discontinued proceedings against former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey for possession of arms.

Previously Echeverria had also benefitted from a stay of proceedings on charges of tax evasion and misappropriation. The judge based his ruling on the fact that there is no law that regulates arms possession. Therefore, Echeverria no longer has any legal charges against him.

Dr Francisco Castillo Gonzalez, defense attorney for the former public security minister, said today that there were stays of proceedings for all the previous cases similar to that of his client.

Castillo said it would have been a bad precedent to find Echeverria guilty, considering that previous similar cases had been suspended since there is no law regulating the possession of arms. There is no law on that yet, he added.

The commission investigating the arms traffic was concerned yesterday over the nonsuit against Echeverria because since there is no law on possession of arms, others will benefit from the decision of the court. According to some congressmen, there are extremists now who have weapons and cannot be brought to trial since there is no pertinent law.

The Judicial Investigation Organization confirmed this afternoon that approximately 200 raids have been carried out so far and that a large amount of arms have been found. The concern now is that the Echeverria's acquittal takes a new shape since any person found in possession of arms now will say that they are a personal collection.

The problem is that only an executive decree [words indistinct] with the present problem. One of the problems that the investigating commission is facing is that a large amount of arms remain in the hands of private individuals [words indistinct] from the days of the Nicaraguan revolution. In addition, deputies have not found enough evidence to bring persons to trial who were in charge of handling the weapons that came from other nations.

The commission is about to make a statement on the arms traffic, but the people will be disillusioned since there is no law to be applied on this.

Next week some intellectuals will criticize the congressmen investigating the arms traffic because as a result of discontinuance against Echeverria, it cannot be concluded that no thought has been given to the idea of legislating on the matter.

Some lawyers believe the legislators investigating the arms traffic should draft a new law so that persons involved in this type of activity are punished severely by the courts.

#### SANDINISTS ACCUSED OF MURDERING NICARAGUAN

PA151245 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Public Security Minister stated today that Sandinist elements entered Costa Rica searching for a Nicaraguan who was fleeing for unknown reasons.

According to Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides, the Sandinists followed the Nicaraguan to a house where he sought refuge, removed him and took him away.

The Nicaraguan's lifeless body was found later approximately 1.5 km inside our territory in the northern region. The body was found by people in the area; it had two bullet wounds and a knife wound.

Minister Carmona has stated that today he asked Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus to file a protest to the Nicaraguan authorities. The protest is based on the violation of our territory by Sandinist elements who not only entered Costa Rican territory but also killed a Nicaraguan citizen.

The body and the cartridges of the bullets shot by the Sandinists to kill their fellow countryman have been removed from the scene.

The Public Security Minister said today: We are sure that it is ignorant persons without any culture who are violating our territory. He added: Those persons don't act on orders from the Government of Nicaragua but out of ignorance.

The minister added: In addition to whatever the foreign minister may do, I will try to establish contact with the Nicaraguan authorities so that together we may [word indistinct] our borders and jurisdictional waters.

#### BRIEFS

CANE DISEASE--The Agriculture Ministry's quarantine department has installed five new posts for the control of sugarcane smut which was recently discovered on plantations in Guanacaste Province. The department reported that the disease has not spread to other cane areas in the country, which means that the control efforts being carried out by 40 officials have so far been successful. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 81 PA]

EL SALVADORNEW CENTRIST MOVEMENT ISSUES CALL FOR UNITY

PA152231 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Apr '81 pp 28, 29

[Manifesto by the Salvadoran Democratic Mobilization: "One Road: El Salvador"]

[Excerpts] The military movement that ousted the unbearable government of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979 was long awaited by the citizens and was received with great enthusiasm. By then the Salvadoran people were tired of the violence, the corruption and the unjust practices that prevented the country from carrying out its democratic development.

Some 18 months after that movement and following many changes in the top levels of political power in the country, the effects of the government installed by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] can be felt in all their intensity. The PDC brandished the banner of its "historical project" as a result of an antidemocratic pact made behind the backs of the people.

This "historical project" was based on a fundamental premise: "stealing the banner" from the extreme left. This is an absurd and immoral thesis which proves at least two things: 1) a lack of thinking and 2) submission to foreign ideas. With this goal, however, and with an attempt to regain lost popularity, the government leaders added a new ingredient to the already agitated political situation: the most exaggerated demagoguery. By using this demagoguery, the constitution was abolished; the participation of the productive sectors was rejected; structural reforms based on foreign models with political, dogmatic and unilateral criteria and without any economic base were carried out; class hatred was encouraged, social tension increased and all means of public expression were closed through imposition of a permanent state of siege. As in the past, force was the only thing left to keep order.

It is true that three basic structural reforms were carried out: the agrarian, banking and foreign trade reforms. However, to tell the truth, it must be said that these measures were applied without public support and for this reason, they are not by themselves an "obvious" policy to impose a predetermined solution on the country. In any event, the goodness and effectiveness of these reforms can only be analyzed when time has allowed the last word. Simple logic and the first symptoms perceived show results which contradict the spectacular successes that have been announced.

We are witnessing a polarization of forces in which the broad democratic and nationalist center is not seen and is relegated to the role of spectator in the struggle for power between the revolutionary democratic front and the PDC.

This vast sector believes in the social and economic reforms that the times demand but rejects demagoguery, interference, opportunism or a capitulating attitude. This trend seeks national development and progress backed by the popular will and still believes in administrative honesty, the independence of criteria and patriotism. It is a nucleus of thought based on real and universally recognized facts which believe in our potential as a nation and is truly proud of love of work and Salvadoran ability at all levels. This trend of opinion feels that the solution to our problems cannot be based on the class struggle or in hurting all our sectors, which are our greatest capital, but in developing them to their fullest potential by creating adequate political and economic conditions to make El Salvador a more organized, functional and modern country capable of meeting the people's demands for goods and services.

For this reason we feel that the time has come for this wide political center to state its stand and merge in a great national strategy that will permit the Salvadoran people to seize the power snatched away from it in order to carry out its own destiny. We cannot expect foreign countries to solve our problems.

The action concerns us in two ways: 1) We must strengthen the existing democratic groups and associations in the labor, professional, national and local spheres and 2) coordinate the activities of these groups and associations in a great national democratic movement in order to avoid isolated actions which can divide this broad force which is the only one that can save the country.

We urge the citizens to join this great political center, to increase their fighting spirit, to get organized and to coordinate all their actions in order to form a solid and massive political action bloc, the only force capable of contending for the country's domination against the extremists and to pull the country forward from its present stagnation. We must bear in mind that nobody can do for us what we must do for ourselves. Regarding this, this is a wide national call to all persons of democratic thought in order to boost action in a coordinated manner and carry out a decisive battle for the salvation of the fatherland.

San Salvador, April 1981, Salvadoran Democratic Mobilization.

ARMY DETECTS 'PURGES,' DISARRAY AMONG GUERRILLAS

PA152251 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Apr 81 pp 5, 32

[Text] The armed forces have detected an internal purge among the members of the extremists groups operating in the country, military spokesmen announced yesterday, adding that this situation has been determined from the deaths of a large number of leftist extremists.

Numerous members of terrorist groups are found dead almost every day, they noted. This is happening both in the capital and in the interior.

"Our suspicions stem from real developments," they indicated, "such as the fact that although there have been no confrontations, nor have any shots been heard, the bullet-riddled bodies of extremists or those exhibiting knife wounds are often found in the early morning hours."

The military and security forces believe "purges" are taking place within the terrorist groups because many of their members have accepted the amnesty, have turned in their weapons and have been providing valuable information that has been used to detect leftist cells, arms caches, ammunition, bombs, materials used for the manufacture of explosives and so forth.

It is also known that in addition to many other members of terrorist groups, one of the highest-ranking terrorist leaders recently turned himself in to the armed forces and has been providing valuable information.

According to military reports, "there is much desperation among the terrorist groups because their leaders no longer see any prospects in armed struggle and although yesterday they said they did not want any dialogue, today they are accepting it."

The same official sources reported that the extremist leaders who are currently abroad want to return to the country to assume direct control of the subversion.

Jorge Shafik Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador, is on his way or might even already be here, the armed forces spokesmen indicated.

The same attitude is held by Mario Aguinada Carranza, Jose Leoncio Pichinte and Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, who it is suspected might already be here in El Salvador.

The sources added that the purge led to the deaths of a driver and two bodyguards who presumably went to pick up Dr Ungo at El Salvador airport. It is not yet known why they were killed.

GUERRILLAS CONTINUE TO CLAIM SUCCESSES AGAINST ARMY

FMLN War Bulletin

PA152037 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Apr 81

[War Bulletin No 93 issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN]

[Text] At 1130 Friday, 3 April, the local city hall in San Rafael Obrajuelo in La Paz Department was attacked by an FMLN commando unit. Security forces had to intervene when troops stationed in the area, the National Guard and reservists tried to repel our attack. The mission was successful and the FMLN suffered no casualties.

On Tuesday, 7 April 1981, the town of Santa Lucia in Zacatecoluca, of La Paz Department, was taken over from 1630 to 1800. There was no clash. Our companeros remained 1 and 1/2 hours in the town in which all the citizens participated in the FMLN political activities. This operation was conducted by three militia squads.

On Thursday, 9 April 1980, at 0735 we undertook a defensive action on km 70 on the San Vicente-Zacatecoluca highway in the La Paz Department. We did this when the enemy tried to enter the area under our control in [words indistinct] canton. The enemy used helicopter gunships and mortar fire in the operation. The puppet army had to withdraw after trying to see if it could enter the area. There were no casualties on either side.

On the Tecoluca-San Vicente highway in San Vicente Department at 1000, a puppet army convoy was ambushed from both sides of highway. The convoy tried to attack but our forces had already withdrawn. Five members of the puppet army were killed; the FMLN withdrew without any casualties.

San Salvador, 12 April 1981, at 2000, Information Section of the FMLN General Headquarters.

AFP Report

PA160214 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 15 Apr (AFP)--The Salvadoran guerrillas have reasserted their presence on Guazapa Hill and in northern Morazan Department, two regions where the army unleashed a strong counteroffensive in recent weeks.

There has been no "cleanup of guerrillas" on Guazapa Hill, some 40 km north of San Salvador, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) said in a war bulletin issued last night.

Another report issued by the Salvadoran SALPRESS news agency, linked to the opposition in this country, said the guerrillas continue to harass military positions in Morazan Department, in the northeastern part of the country, where small communities such as Perquin, some 200 km from San Salvador, are surrounded.

According to this report, the road to Perquin has been cut by ditches every 500 meters and the city remains without water, light or telephone communications with the rest of the country.

A similar situation exists in other areas, such as Guazapa Hill, where in spite of the heavy artillery and aviation bombardment, the guerrillas are still holding out and there is no evidence that they have suffered significant losses.

At Guazapa, a mountainous region with low vegetation, where the guerrillas are strongly entrenched, according to army reports, fighting has lasted over 2 months and the official report that they had been pushed to the top of the volcano to a precarious position was denied by the FMLN communique.

The communique says the guerrillas move at will and wage "a war of movement in a situation of active resistance, not only in Guazapa, but in other parts under our control, and that this is wearing down the enemy rapidly," the war bulletin says.

In recent weeks it has been almost impossible for the press and civilians to visit Guazapa Hill while the army surrounds it from Aguilares on the east and Suchitoto on the west. Meanwhile, contradictory reports have been circulating about the campaign.

"We are on the summit and in the valley, we are on the slopes of the hill and in Aguilares or Suchitoto," said the FMLN bulletin, thereby refuting the army's report on the military situation in the region.

The guerrillas also claim to be holding out in the extreme northern part of Morazan Department, with Perquin in the center of an arc running along the border in that region.

The Salvadoran agency says the towns of San Fernando, Torola, Arambala and Jocoaitique make up an area of strong guerrilla activities.

Meanwhile, Salvadoran opposition sectors announced here that a demonstration will be held at the UN Building in New York asking for a halt to U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

The demonstration, which according to its organizers will include 50,000 persons, will draw various organizations and religious groups, including the Maryknoll group. The demonstration will commemorate the first anniversary of the creation of the most important Salvadoran opposition organization, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Democratic Front, the source said.

#### CURFEW IN SONSONATE TO BE SUSPENDED GOOD FRIDAY

PA142121 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The curfew which has been in effect in El Salvador since 11 January will be suspended on Good Friday in Sonsonate Department, 65 km west of San Salvador.

According to an official source, the curfew, which is from 1000 to 0500, will continue to be implemented throughout the national territory, including beach resorts, streets and avenues, beaches and tourist centers, with the exception of Sonsonate on Good Friday.

The Sonsonate residents traditionally celebrate the holy burial ceremonies from 1600 on Friday until early Saturday.

#### TRADE UNIONS DEMANDS RELEASE OF ARRESTED MEMBERS

PA152256 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Apr 81 p 10

[Advertisement]

[Text] The Revolutionary Trade Union Federation (FSR) hereby charges that on 9 April at 1330 men in uniform went to an office of the Union of Textile Industry Workers, STITAS, in Barius Plaza, [San Salvador] and took away the FSR members who were there at the time.

Some of the companeros who were taken away are Alfonso Reina Melendez, secretary general of SITIAS; Miguel Angel Azucena, Alexander Antonio Carranza, Magdalena Martinez and other companeros.

The FSR demands the immediate release of the arrested companeros and respect for their physical and moral integrity. The FSR also demands respect for its organization as its just and legitimate right.

Freedom for the companero trade union members!

[Signed] FSR, 14 April 1981.

#### GUATEMALA

#### PROPOSED PEACEFUL MARCH ON BELIZE NOT RECOMMENDED

PA141401 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Apr 81 pp 11, 55

["From My Open Window" column by M. Arsanfi: "More Complications in the Belize Issue"]

[Text] Many political personalities believe that the Belizean issue is on the way to a definite and honorable solution for our country since the tripartite agreement has been signed in London on 11 March, an agreement which lays the groundwork for the discussion of a treaty which grants Belize its independence and in which Guatemala relinquishes its unquestionable rights over that part of our territory, and because an agreement has been reached "that grants Guatemala certain privileges, guarantees its access to the Caribbean and the preservation of its territorial sea." After assessing this entire issue, EL GRAFICO asks in yesterday's editorial and with much reason: "What else are the Belizeans trying to snatch away from us?"

The newspaper asks this question after analyzing the disturbances and the pillage that opponents of the policy of Prime Minister George Price are carrying out to express their protest against the tripartite agreement signed by Price and which they consider yields too much to Guatemala as a basis for a future treaty that recognizes the independence and total loss of those 22,965 square km of our territory. And the writer of the editorial asks: "What does the Belizean opposition want? That Guatemala be denied the fragile concessions that are being given to us almost as if they were alms?" He explains that the thesis opposed to Price is that "Belize is still not prepared for independence and that, once it becomes a free state, it would be easy prey for the greed of other nations that have never concealed their interest in that territory." He claims that "this opposition is doing nothing but favoring Guatemala, we believe; that is, unless we allow the Belizean opposition to snatch away the few possibilities left to us in the agreement of principle. In any event," the editorialist concludes, "the bases of the agreement must be endorsed by the Belizean people through a plebiscite, as should be done in Guatemala through a referendum."

The situation in Belize reached such an extreme that strict measures were enforced such as the curfew and the request to the British Government to send troops to defend Price's regime. According to dispatches, Price has pointed to "the interference of foreign forces in the search for the independence of Belize" without bothering to explain which forces these are and their origin.

Despite Price's statements to foreign correspondents, it was reported that the constitutional conference that will prepare the actual granting of the independence of Belize, which the British called British Honduras, started in London yesterday.

In sum then, the agreement signed in London on 11 March continues and will continue to be a problem, the target of many views and opinions in Guatemala, Belize and the Caribbean. In other words, not much has moved forward on the long road to the final solution of the Belizean issue.

To all this we must add two news reports which have to be further complicating the messy final solution of the old issue and which occurred on Sunday: one in this capital and the other in the municipality of Asuncion Mita.

The first one was the explosion of a bomb in the home of Michael J. Wemls Hurst, the British consul, located on 7th Avenue and 4th Street in Zone 4, which fortunately resulted in no personal injuries or property damage.

The second, however, is not a simple bomb explosion in the home of the British consul although its effects will be deafening thanks to the world dissemination that will be given to such a news report.

It is the proposal that Mario Sandoval Alarcon, presidential candidate and top leader of the National Liberation Movement made to his followers in a rally held in Asuncion Mita, the town where he was born. He urged his followers and formally extended the invitation to all the political groups and the people in general to carry out a peaceful march without weapons to Belize in order to demand and to occupy that part of our national territory.

There is no doubt that a peaceful march without weapons--like the proposed one--would be the target of many commentaries which range from the material capacity or better said the will to do it, to the results that would be obtained if it were carried out.

In the event that a peaceful march without arms, such as the proposed one, were possible, it would be a miracle if the people of Belize and the British troops that guard that territory were convinced of the peaceful nature of the march and receive the marchers with indifference. On the contrary, judging from what is happening in Belize as a result of the signing of an agreement on the basis for an independence treaty to be discussed soon, it can be concluded that the marchers would be seen as an invading enemy army that has to be either destroyed or militarily expelled from the territory of Belize. Peaceful marches have been successful in other countries under other circumstances. For example, there was the march for the defense of human rights and for the defense of black minorities in the U.S. South carried out by Dr Martin Luther King. This peaceful march reached Washington by using various means of transportation without obstacles and in the midst of either indifference or sympathy from the white majority. Not only that, thousands of participants found the means--tents, food and so forth--to place themselves in the very heart of the U.S. capital and to express their demands. They were not rejected but rather welcomed in their March. This would not happen in Belize. The circumstances are not the same.

Undoubtedly, the intentions behind the idea are either good ones or the result of patriotic sentiments and concern for a solution to a problem where force and ill will defeated reason, law and justice. However, we must not forget that the people of Belize have been wickedly led to believe that we are their enemies and those who believe that a march of this type will prevent the definite loss of that part of our territory will be received as enemies. The proposal is very serious and deserves calm and careful consideration.

#### ARMY CONDEMNS 9 APRIL CHIABAJICO PEASANT MASSACRE

PA160022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1837 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Army today condemned the massacre of 24 peasants who were hacked to death last Thursday in Chimaltenango Province.

An Army press bulletin said that as soon as the Guatemalan Army learned of the crime, "it began an operation to find the persons responsible for this mass murder."

A group of armed men entered the isolated mountain village of Chiabajito, captured 23 peasants and a 5-year-old girl, took them to the village school and killed them.

Army spokesman Maj Hector Arnaldo Mendez attributed the massacre to "subversive groups operating in the region and trying to blame the massacre on the armed forces."

HONDURASGOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF AIR FORCE COMMEMORATED

## President Scores Rumormongers

PAL60026 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Speech by President Policarpo Paz García at ceremony observing 50th anniversary of Honduran Air Force, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] Today's ceremony, grandiose in every way--recognitions, awarding of prizes and festivities--leaves us short of words and limited in praise. But it can all be summarized in the brotherhood that is breathed here, in the serenity and unity that surrounds all the members of the armed forces and in the years of glory accumulated and others that await the moment of supreme expression.

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades in arms: In face of the foreboding of idle minds and the destructive rumors that are started in order to spread pessimism and mistrust in the nation, the Honduran Armed Forces reaffirm their democratic principles, their unchanging loyalty to their institutions and above all to the promise made to the people and the conscience of America to give Honduras a stable, democratic government based on the sovereign will of the people, freely expressed in honest exemplary elections, without alterations of any kind in the process.

Those who try uselessly to misdirect this route of honor by lying, slandering and even disrespecting the figures of the highest leaders of the nation will face the most absolute rejection at a moment when all Hondurans, united in a single patriotic will, (?confirm) their republican institutions and their democratic form of government through their implacable verdict at the polls and the daily conduct of the most outstanding figures in our political, economic, social and military life.

In this determination, all the branches and all the men of our armed forces are guided by the highest spirit of commitment, unity, strength and loyalty so as to serve as an armed support for the genuine expression of the popular will.

## Prominent Figures Absent

PAL52248 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The absence of prominent figures at the celebration of the Honduran Air Force's 50th anniversary, among them Gen Osvaldo Lopez Arellano, Gen Juan Alberto Melgar and Col Domingo Alvarez, former air force commander, caused widespread comment. Some said it was a lack of courtesy on their part; others said it was their way of expressing their objection to having been relieved from active duty in a manner interpreted by many as a purge.

In the feverish minds of many people in Tegucigalpa it was definitely a slight to their former colleagues, who they said showed no qualms at relieving them from duty. All this proves that whenever an officer for some reason or another is relieved from service or dismissed, the divisions within the military become deeper.

Despite all this, the absence of these officers in no way took away from the enthusiasm shown during the celebration of the Honduran Air Force's 50th anniversary.

INA DIRECTOR REFUTES PEASANTS' CHARGES ON REFORM

PAL50430 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Apr 81 p 9

[Text] "The deadline the Honduran National Peasant Unity Front [FUNACAMH] has given the government to step up the agrarian reform is very subjective because in our opinion the reform is not stagnant," said Edgardo Zuniga Rodezno, executive director of the National Agrarian Institute [INA], yesterday.

"The peasants of FUNACAMPH know the agrarian reform is not stagnant because we act on each problem that arises and we attach importance to them," he pointed out.

"The trouble is that we are conducting a large-scale reorganization of the agrarian reform in order to stop the injustices and irregularities committed by former INA directors through lack of adequate planning," he added.

He cited the Guaymas project as an example. Nothing was planned and small producers of citrus, cacao and other products who had been working in that area for 47 years were affected.

"Agrarian reforms can no longer be conducted this way and the only limitation we have at this moment is proper budgeting. If we obtain the money we need, projects that are ready would start tomorrow," he observed.

Concluding, he reiterated that "the deadline given by FUNACAMH is subjective because while they say the agrarian reform is stagnant, we can prove that we are going forward with it."

#### PROBLEMS SEEN TO SEEKING EXTRADITION OF HIJACKERS

PA150434 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Supreme Court President Jose Pineda Gomez says that "at this time it is difficult to request the extradition of the four guerrillas who hijacked the SAHSA [Honduran Air Services, SA] plane because we do not know their real first and last names."

As maximum judicial authority, the Liberal magistrate said that "in order to be extradited the hijackers would have to be cited by names, and it is almost sure that this will make it very difficult to obtain their extradition."

He explained that in the remote event that the members of the Lempira command of the "Cinchoneros" People's Liberation Movement (MPL), who hijacked the aircraft could be identified, the extradition would be requested by the First Criminal Court of Letters of Francisco Morazan to the Supreme Court, which would in turn request the Foreign Ministry to make the request to the Panamanian Government.

#### No Political Trial

Pineda Gomez also said that in the proceedings in this case there are no political crimes. "Air piracy is not contemplated in our penal code. However, this does not exclude the possibility that they can be charged with holding someone against their will, and this was exactly what the kidnappers did with the passengers. This is included in our penal code."

"At any rate, it is a common crime and not a political one because when we accuse the guerrillas of attacking state security or the government, we are already entering the limits of a political crime," he said.

He said that as long as the MPL members are not clearly identified, it will not be possible to present an extradition request to the Panamanian Government.

#### 3 KILLED, 6 WOUNDED IN CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS

PA160159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1553 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran police reported today that two policemen and a child died and six people were injured in a shootout with alleged guerrillas who ambushed them here yesterday.

The police report says police in a radio patrol car were pursuing a group of suspects who changed vehicles in the northern outskirts of the city and headed toward the center of town, where they fired on the policemen.

The alleged terrorists were armed with Israeli-made Uzi machineguns and .38-caliber revolvers, according to witnesses.

The gunfire hit 11-year-old Orlando Reyes in the chest and hit six other people who were walking by. Police are searching for the male assailants. Evidence shows that three were wounded.

#### NICARAGUA

##### STATE COUNCIL'S NUNEZ DENOUNCES U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

PA151757 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Commander Nunez, in Hungary, denounced the U.S. aggression against our country. Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, said in Budapest that the new policies followed by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua are aggressive. Nunez, who is on an official visit to Hungary heading a Nicaraguan Government Council delegation, said that the situation created by the United States in Central America has been repeatedly criticized.

Nunez said that, at all the international organizations to which it belongs and to all friendly governments, Nicaragua will proclaim the preparations for aggression being made by the United States. He said that the main goal of the delegation which he heads is to obtain Nicaragua's reentry into the IPU. The delegation has already visited Belgium, where it attended the installation of the European Parliament, and Yugoslavia. It is now in Hungary, and will visit the CSSR as its final stopover.

Nunez said that in the places that the delegation has visited, aside from discussing Nicaragua's reentry into the IPU, from which Nicaragua was expelled during the Somoquist dictatorship, the delegation has also discussed the situation in Central America, and especially in Nicaragua, and the dangers facing that era.

In Budapest, the delegation met with Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, and other Hungarian officials.

Nunez said that in the places he had visited he had reported on the threat posed by the U.S. policy of arming Central America and helping Somoquist bands in their attacks against Nicaragua.

##### BORGE DENIES CHARGES OF CUBAN PRESENCE, TORTURE

PA152315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 14 Apr (AFP)--Interior Minister Tomas Borge here today rejected statements made in Costa Rica by Miguel Angel Olivares, a Costa Rican citizen who claimed he belonged to the Sandinist army.

Olivares said in Costa Rica that Cuban President Fidel Castro goes to Managua frequently, that there are at least 8,000 Cubans in Managua and that prisoners in Nicaraguan jails are tortured.

The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry has issued a note by Borge accusing Olivares of trying to discredit the Sandinist revolution and to provoke a cooling in relations between two friendly countries such as Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Borge said Olivares was arrested in Managua on charges of stealing state property and that he is unleashing his resentment with his statements. Borge also denied Olivares' charges that there are training camps for Salvadoran guerrillas in Nicaragua. The minister said Olivares' statements are in line with the international program aimed at discrediting the Nicaraguan revolution.

Meanwhile, the official Human Rights Commission reported here today that there is a pardon proposal that would benefit a new group of prisoners who belonged to the former National Guard. At the end of March the government junta announced that a new group of prisoners, out of the 4,000 who have been in prison for the past 21 months since the fall of the Somoziast regime, would be pardoned on Easter week.

Leonte Herdocia, chairman of the official Human Rights Commission, has stated that there were plans to pardon a certain number of prisoners on 11 April and that the junta was very receptive to the idea. However, Herdocia added, the junta has come to the conclusion that because of the economic aggression faced by the country and the invasion threats, "this is not the best moment for a pardon."

Herdocia noted that the junta has left the dialogue on this subject open and it hopes that more suitable conditions for the pardons will come soon.

BORDER WITH COSTA RICA TO BE CLOSED ON GOOD FRIDAY

PA152317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Penas Blancas border post between Nicaragua and Costa Rica will remain closed on Good Friday, the Costa Rican Government today announced in writing to the Nicaraguan authorities.

In light of this, the Interior Ministry informed Nicaraguans of the measure "to avoid inconvenience and unnecessary problems."

The reasons alleged by the Costa Rican Government for closing the border on Good Friday were not revealed in the communique.

The Costa Rican Government today reported a territorial violation by Sandinists coming from Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA EMPLOYEES ASK FOR RESUMPTION OF U.S. AID

PA160238 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] All employees of LA PRENSA have signed a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan asking him to reconsider the suspension of economic aid to Nicaragua.

The letter will be delivered to U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo so he in turn can have it delivered to President Reagan.

The text of the letter, signed by 225 persons, states:

We the workers of LA PRENSA, an independent and democratic daily, state our opposition to the step taken by the U.S. Government of cutting off economic aid to Nicaragua.

We consider that this measure is counterproductive for the unfolding of good relations between the two nations and for the Nicaraguan people, who have endured the effects of the nefarious Somoza dictatorship which enjoyed for so long the support and sympathy of various U.S. administration.

We believe aid should be resumed immediately because it is aid for the Nicaraguan people and not for any party or ideological tendency.

We do not agree with many of the stances adopted by our present government and we have the courage to criticize them in our daily struggle to build an effective democracy. But in issues such as aid, we share the concern of the government and the democratic sectors of Nicaragua that it should not be suspended.

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON WEAPONS USE

PA151408 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Interior Ministry communique dated 14 April 1981]

[Text] The Interior Ministry, as the organization in charge of guaranteeing law and order and the collective security of our people, hereby declares:

Whereas the traditional Easter holidays will last from 12 to 20 April, the Ministry has adopted several measures to guarantee law and order, before, during and after the holidays:

1. The carrying and use of firearms, knives, explosives, and chemical and toxic substances is banned before, during, and after the celebrations from 12 to 20 April in public places, resorts, recreation centers, and bars. The regulations established by the Interior Ministry apply to civilians and members of the country's armed forces, except for those on duty. Our people are aware of the unforeseen consequences which might be caused by the shooting of firearms, which instead of promoting a relaxed atmosphere which is fitting for these holidays, would only result in personal and material damages causing suffering to Nicaraguan mothers.

Besides, these actions might be used by the domestic and foreign enemies of the revolution to conduct counterrevolutionary activities such as sabotage, attacks, murder, robberies, and other crimes, clouding the activities scheduled for the holidays and disrupting law and order.

2. Citizens who are arrested for shooting firearms before, during or after the holidays, will be arraigned according to articles 499 and 558 of the penal code. In case of military personnel, they will be placed at the orders of the military courts.

Managua, 14 April 1981.

Free fatherland or death.

[Signed] Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and minister of the interior.

EFFORT CONTINUES TO IMPROVE MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

## Maneuvers, Training

PA150439 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 14 Apr (AFP)—The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) today warned that Nicaragua should remain alert during the Holy Week vacations to prevent any military aggression from abroad.

The warning was issued at the same time that it was announced that the military maneuvers in the instruction center of Apanas, 200 km north of Managua, have ended. Hundreds of Sandinist militia members passed the final training test, crawling 150 meters under machine-gun fire.

Glauci Robelo, second in command in the training of the Sandinist armed forces, also reported that the army reserve battalions will be receiving accelerated training during Holy Week in various areas of the country. Robelo said that in their final training test, using live ammunition for the first time, the militia members in the "Eduardo Contreras" camp in Apanas took refuge in concrete trenches, pretending that they were waiting for an enemy attack, and then crawled out to complete the survival test under enemy fire.

However, he added, the training will be more intense during Holy Week "since the imperialists' preparations for the invasion are increasingly intensifying."

The FSLN also announced today that the nationwide collection of signatures in support of a protest to the United States for having cut off financial aid to Nicaragua will be suspended today and resumed on Monday until 1 million signatures have been obtained.

#### Volunteer Police Force

PA151600 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] What is the volunteer police force? What will its duties be? Who can enroll? Where and how do members of the volunteer police operate?

The volunteer police is a support organization for the Sandinist police. It takes part in all activities such as police data processing, traffic, surveillance, and patrolling. The organization emerged in the last months of 1980 and will be officially established on Thursday, 16 April, when the first 40 members start operations.

Any Nicaraguan wanting to serve our country's domestic law enforcing agencies can join. He must have a revolutionary leaning and be over 18 years of age.

To join he must present birth certificate, a letter from the Sandinist Defense Committee in his neighborhood, a letter from his place of work, and must fill out an application form.

Anyone interested in joining must go to the nearest Sandinist police station and present his documents. The most important condition, however, is his trustworthiness, his clean police and political record, and his revolutionary conduct in his neighborhood. A volunteer policeman is a supporter of justice; he must therefore be of good moral standing, honest and respected by the people.

There are about 2,000 members of the volunteer police throughout the country, 300 of whom are located in Managua. This number will increase as the people realize the need to help the Sandinist police, and the organization will improve.

In order to have more volunteer policemen, a school for training instructors will be created in May at the Walter Mendoza School.

#### Reserve Battalion Recruitment

PA141725 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Ramon Raudales 5014 Reserve Battalion will be mobilized in a few days. Nicaraguan patriots from the neighborhoods of Bello Horizonte, Maestro Gabriel, Christian Perez, El Ede, Larrainaga, Santa Rosa, Costa Rica, Venezuela, 1 May, Aguilar, and North and South Havana, will register as soon as possible in the battalion's headquarters located in San Cristobal 1 and 1/2 blocks south of El Paraisito Bridge. Let's keep up the high spirit for the defense of the fatherland and the revolution.

#### Women's Defense Committee

PA140411 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The creation of the Women's Committee for National Defense was announced in Managua today. This new people's organization is made up of women who are, in turn, members of other associations such as the Luis Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, the Sandinist Workers Federation, the Sandinist Defense Committees and the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers.

The committee's organization confirms the Nicaraguan women's decision to participate directly in the tasks of defending the Sandinist revolution. Gloria Carrion, coordinator of the Women's Committee for National Defense, said that the women's decision to become better organized emerged from the conviction that the threat of an armed aggression is not imaginary.

#### Jinotega Militia Enlistments

PA111717 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] The peasants of Jinotega are responding to imperialist attacks by joining the ranks of the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS]. Farm by farm, ranch by ranch, the peasants in various rural sectors of Jinotega have begun organizing to respond to imperialism's economic attacks.

The above was announced by Companero Jose Maria Rizo, who is in charge of the Jinotega chapter of the Farmworkers Association. He said the goal is to enlist 3,000 peasants within a 4-month period.

Following is a list of places where the MPS is being organized to defend the fatherland: (POA), La Sorpresa, Crointo, the Pantasma Farm and Imbagora and the Jinotega municipalities of San Sebastian de Yali, La Concordia and San Rafael del Norte.

An undetermined number of peasants will reportedly receive military training at the Commander Eduardo Contreras School, 5 km outside Jinotega.

#### WHEELLOCK ANNOUNCES FOOD PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

PA160258 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Nicaragua will shortly begin a national campaign for production of staple foods in order to improve the people's nutritional levels. The campaign was announced by Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Minister Jaime Wheelock Roman.

This year, according to Minister Wheelock's report, Nicaragua produced a record rice crop which duplicated the largest previous harvests. The great national nutrition program will have the participation of most Nicaraguans as production elements, the minister said, and added that for several agricultural products, such as coffee, beans, rice, poultry and others, the goals were reached:

[Begin recording] After making an inspection of all agricultural production, we have determined that we have reached 330,000 bales of cotton. That is to say, we are 12,000 bales above our goals, in spite of the problems in harvesting and rain damage. We can say that this has been a good cotton year with good yields and good production, because from 150,000 manzanas we can expect a harvest of 346,000 bales, and with only 134,000 manzanas we reached almost 336,000 bales. This means we are going to export over \$120 million in cotton and perhaps as much as \$130 million. This will strengthen the national economy.

Also, in regard to coffee, we are approaching our goal, even though we must note two problems: One was the renewal of coffee plantations, which means some 75,000 quintals of coffee less, in the Carazo region mostly. The other was the rainy season, which ended too soon and caused a drought which reduced the weight of the coffee beans. At this time we have 1,150 quintals for export, representing Nicaragua's export goal for this year.

We must also note that rice is being harvested at a good rate. We nearly have a record rice crop. Last year we planted 27,000 manzanas and this year we planted 62,000 manzanas, representing the largest area in the country's history. That is twice as much as we have ever produced.

We have also made a great effort to develop the poultry industry. We are producing 60,000 dozen eggs a day. During the Somozist era production was set at 30,000 dozen a day. However, in spite of this our people are still eating an additional 12,000 dozen eggs which we must import.

In regard to beef, we have reduced exports because there is a high level of domestic consumption. We are consuming more than we are exporting.

In regard to beans, we are importing this product, but this year we are going to develop a great food production program and in the next few days we shall inform the people of this program. It will be directed by Companero Pedro Antonio Blandon, who has been appointed deputy minister following his transfer from the Foreign Trade Ministry. With this we are going to develop a national campaign to produce basic grains and vegetables with the participation of the state, private and cooperate producers. We are also going to mobilize the districts, students and armed forces so there will not be a patch of ground in this country that is not planted with beans and vegetables. [end recording]

NEW CHRISTIAN GROUP BEGINS 'MISSION OF UNITY'

PA121649 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] The birth of a community of Christians in the revolution was announced yesterday by several of its members, well-known persons such as Carlos Tunnermann, Juan Ignacio Gutierrez, Humberto Solis Barker, Manuel Sanchez Sanders, Miguel Ernesto Vigil, Emilio Baltodano, Dudley Guerrero, Jr, Pepe Barrero Arguello, Pedro Antonio Blandon, Ricardo Chavarria, Manuel Riguero, Jr, Rafael Chamorro More, Payita Cerda and others.

They are all participating in the movement along with their spouses. Their goal is to gather together all Christians in Nicaragua who want to participate in the revolutionary process, especially in the process of national reconstruction.

Humberto Solis Barker said that it is a "mission of unity, of uniting Christians without sectarianism of any kind."

This movement, which is called upon to play a decisive role in new Nicaraguan history, emerged from a retreat for reflection and analysis of the situation and of the role of the Christian in the revolution that took place on Saturday from 8 to 12 midnight in San Agustin Church in the Altamira d'Este neighborhood.

At the National Level

Solis Barker said that the movement is nationwide and that there is enthusiasm for it in all the major cities.

The community of Christians in the revolution will visit departmental capitals, always upon invitation, to talk with other Christians in the republic.

A document outlining the purposes and objectives of the community will be released to the public this week through the media.

The document was originally signed by over 80 Christians who met for the retreat last Saturday.

We have been told that it is a veritable manifesto of commitment to the Sandinist people's revolution and of the urgent need to try to consolidate that revolution in view of all it represents for most of the Nicaraguan people.

CURIA OFFICIAL CALLS CEPAD LEAFLET ANTIRELIGIOUS

PA150007 Managua Radio Catolica in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Rev Bismark Carvallo, the public relations officer of the Managua curia, reported that leaflets published by the Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development [CEPAD] are being handed out during this Holy Week. In them, the citizens are told not to visit churches and to only devote themselves to work. Let us now listen to Rev Bismark Carvallo denounce these attacks on the church:

[Begin recording] [Question] And what about this business of bourgeois donkey and proletarian donkey? [not further explained]

[Answer] I think this differentiation is unnecessary because Christ came and brought salvation to all men alike. I think that what is scandalous at this time is that an attempt is being made to manipulate some popular practices.

I take advantage of the occasion to denounce that some mass organizations of Managua are circulating a document about the church in socialism in which people are led to believe that man praises the Lord by working and not exactly by praying or going to church. The thought that work is a form of prayer is valid, but this should not be exaggerated to the extent that it denies man's need to pray, that man needs the church itself to get closer to God. I think this is something we should explain at this time.

[Question] But who is doing this, Father?

[Answer] The document was distributed by CEPAD, but it appears as though it is being used by mass organizations which are trying to play down the role of religion in the revolution.

[Question] Do you consider this a direct attack on the church?

[Answer] Personally, I do. It is an attack on the practices of the Catholic Church, against which the document is aimed.

This has been an interview by Oscar (Genaro) Montalvan. [end recording]

ARDEN PAMPHLET DENOUNCES SANDINISTS AS COMMUNISTS

PA150352 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] The clandestine Nicaraguan Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ADREN) sent us a pamphlet harshly criticizing the Sandinist authorities and charging them with serving international communism.

ADREN says that the Nicaraguans disapprove of the manner in which Cuban soldiers act at will in the land of Ruben Dario.

The Cuban soldiers, they say, have murdered honorable Nicaraguan citizens and this has upset the people, who have protested against the communists who have invaded Nicaragua.

ADREN also says that Jose Esteban Gonzalez, who fought against the injustices of the past regime, is now being accused of being a criminal, beaten and imprisoned in the presence of newsmen Fabio Gadea Mantilla and Oscar L. Montalvan, who were also beaten while "Justice Minister Tito Castillo smiled his approval from a window."

The pamphlet says that there are communist groups in Nicaragua with specific plans "to murder Jose Esteban, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro B. and Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo and then blame the counterrevolution."

ADREN then analyzes the Central American isthmus, says that communism strives to undermine the democratic regimes and asks for help to overthrow the Sandinists in Nicaragua.

INDE PRESIDENT NOTES IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

PA122022 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Apr 81 p 7

[Speech by Enrique Dreyfus, president of the National Development Institute, delivered at the end of March in Matagalpa]

[Text] First of all, I want to explain what the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) is. The umbrella organization of the private sector known as COSEP is composed of six chambers: The Chamber of Industries, the Chamber of the Construction, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers (UPANIC) and the National Development Institute (INDE), which being nonsectarian, includes the presidency of COSEP. Like INDE, COSEP has branches in the departments, or like UPANIC various organizations of cotton growers, coffee growers, cattlemen, dairy farm owners and others. All these organizations add up to 114 throughout the country.

COSEP, through the chambers and these through their organizations, represents a decisive force in this country because our umbrella organization is composed of professionals, farmers, businessmen and industrialists, regardless of their importance, but considering their standing as members of the private sector.

We must not forget that out of the economically active population of 843,000, more than 260,000 are self-employed or landowners, or small industrialists, or grocery store owners, or big industrialists or professionals. They are all part of the private sector.

If these 260,000 persons who are part of the private sector are heads of families, and we estimate that each has to support, on the average, 6 persons, we reach the conclusion that more than 1.5 million Nicaraguans are in the private sector.

About 80 percent of agricultural production in the country is the hands of the private sector. A total of 70 percent of coffee production depends on the efforts of private coffee growers and in this sector the majority are small owners.

If we consider bean production, we will see that 90 percent is produced by small farm owners, who are part of the private sector. About 60 percent of sugar production is in the San Antonio sugar mill, one of the most modern in Central America, which belongs to the private sector. Likewise, almost all our corn production is carried out by our small private sector.

Livestock production is in the hands of the private sector. There are more than 26,000 small livestock producers who are trying day after day to improve their stock and they are all members of the private sector.

We must not forget that our country's economy is based on agriculture and that 70 percent of our planned exports for 1981 will be produced by our agricultural sector.

Big and small private industrialists are the ones working every day to supply basic products to housewives in Nicaragua and who, with their work and efficiency, are contributing to export industrial products to the Central American area.

In these two fields, the industrial and agricultural, which are considered the fundamental sectors of our economy, the Nicaraguan private sector plays an important role.

On the other hand, the state controls 70 percent of the construction industry, 90 percent of the mining industry and 60 percent of commerce, banking insurance and transportation.

However, we must not forget that the private sector plays a very important role in Nicaragua's commerce. The tradesmen in Sebaco as well as the clothes merchant in Managua's shopping center contribute to give employment and to the efficient distribution of products.

There are more than 65,000 small grocery stores and trade posts throughout the country. They are all engaged not only in buying and selling, but they fulfill a social service which is part of the history inherited from our ancestors.

It is within this whole concept of private property which has roots in our soil and respect for our idiosyncrasies that our organization, COSEP, has begun its struggle in defense of the true values of the private sector.

We are part of this revolution because we contribute to it. We are part of this revolution because when things were difficult, we joined the other forces to overthrow the dictatorship.

We are not against the revolution; we are just waging a daily struggle to rescue the real value which led to our unity and which reached its peak with the 19 July victory.

We are against the dogmatists in the government who have betrayed the unity that gave us the victory.

An example of our participation in the country's reactivation was the private sector's trip abroad 3 months after the victory to try to obtain economic support for Nicaragua.

There is talk of a mixed economy, but no one understands what it is all about. There is talk of production while private enterprise is being harassed. There is talk of increasing productivity, but funds and loans are getting scarcer each day. Taxes are multiplying, bureaucracy is increasing and so is despotism. The private sector, which is an important element in the country's production, is today, more than ever, facing a serious uncertainty due to the lack of identity and the confusion among government authorities.

In view of the circumstances, we must clearly admit that we cannot separate the economy from politics. At the beginning of 1980 we said that if adequate conditions did not exist, production would not increase. At the beginning of 1981, we are worried to see that the 1982 plan goals had not been fulfilled, although the government had the funds available to reactivate the country and private sector had agreed to participate in the reactivation of our economy. We are worried about the results of 1980: 300 million cordobas deficit in our commercial balance; 800 million cordobas deficit in our budget; 169 million cordobas deficit in our balance of payments; gross reserves at the lowest level; only 40-percent reactivation in the construction industry and a downward trend in export of important articles such as meat, chemicals and coffee which at the beginning of 1975 had shown progressive gain.

We of the private sector do not wish to return to the past. We think it is necessary for the Nicaraguan people to have better health, education and housing. We believe that although former structures had contributed to a sustained annual economic increase of 6 percent, they also contributed to increasing the difference between those who have plenty and those who have little. A change was needed and we all fought for it. It was necessary to have a better distribution of income, more participation of the people in the country's progress and to end segregation once and for all.

Today, 18 months after the victory, we are up against a serious reality, which tells us that if we do not increase production and productivity the social programs that our revolution has set as its goal will never be reached.

Today we are not only facing economic problems, but also moral corruption in our society. The fight between brothers has increased and the word bourgeois is applied to all those whom with effort and tenacity have managed through the years to gain a small peace of property or capital. The term bourgeois is indiscriminately applied to the businessman in Managua or to the small merchant in Matiguas, to the hard-working professional of Chinandega, or the tradesman of Sebaco.

The professional who went to the university by making a great effort and sacrifice is also called a bourgeois. A bourgeois is also the man from humble origin who by hard work has managed to establish his own business. The producer who conscientious of his responsibility to society creates jobs and shares benefits is also bourgeois.

We must insist that the country is formed by all citizens without distinction of class or social origin. We need to make the people aware that this country is only going to recover with the efforts of all the Nicaraguans, with the workers' cooperation and the experience of businessmen.

INDE of Matagalpa has been at the head of private sector of this department. Since its founding in 1971, the people of Matagalpa have contributed to improving INDE. That is why today INDE of Matagalpa, which is a part of the national organization must continue being strengthened, broadened and improved.

It is the INDE of Jorge Salazar, Fanor Rodriguez and of all businessmen of Matagalpa, the INDE that firmly contributed to the national INDE the necessary support to destabilize the economy of the dictatorship. But INDE today has a greater responsibility. We cannot forget that 70 percent of the country's coffee production is produced in the mountains of Matagalpa and Jinotega. With its production of basic grains Matagalpa Department contributes to feeding the country. Its livestock production is also important.

In the last 4 years, coffee has become in one of the most important export products. In 1976 we exported \$119 million worth; in 1977, \$191 million; in 1978, \$200 million; and in 1980, \$171 million, and most of it came from this region. It is produced by the small, medium and big producers. Past 5 years it has been determining factor in obtaining a large quantity of foreign exchange and in promoting the Nicaraguan economy. The question we are asking today is: What direct benefit has this region received for its decisive contribution to the country's economy?

To conclude, I am challenging you to improve your organization so that we can contribute even more toward bettering our region, rescuing the original values of the revolution and making Nicaragua a true republic based on the will of free men.

#### INDUSTRIALISTS COMPLAIN OF FACTORY OCCUPATIONS

PA130336 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Spokesmen of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industry (CADIN) said yesterday that the latest occupations of factories and enterprises by workers have caused great alarm in the Nicaraguan industrial sector.

CADIN President Ismael Reyes said that a general assembly might be held to discuss the latest problems such as the one affecting "La Perfecta" [a dairy products company].

Mr Reyes said the "occupations" have increased the pressure, thus decreasing the possibilities of investments.

The firms which were recently occupied include Ocal, Ocalisa, Amcasa, "La Perfecta" and La Casa de los Encajes.

The occupations have sometimes caused disagreements among the workers which have even led to fights among them.

The case of "La Perfecta" is the one that has had the most impact among the industrialists due to the procedures that have been followed and the unproven charges.

It has also been learned that many industrialists have decided to cancel their operations and leave the country in search of better horizons.

The industrialist, Mr Reyes said, is a peaceful and nonbelligerent citizen.

The losses sustained by several companies that have been occupied are large. These include Ocal and Ocalca where radical labor sectors did not heed the orders of the Labor Ministry and seized the warehouses and so forth, greatly affecting production.

The CADIN assembly to consider the different [remainder of sentence not published].

BLUEFIELDS AIRPORT TO BE COMPLETED BY APRIL 1982

PA111544 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] The new Bluefields airport, being built by the revolutionary government at a cost of 44,123,000 cordobas obtained from the Central American Economic Integration Bank, will be capable of handling cargo planes of up to 25,000 pounds. The landing strip will be 2 km wide, and is expected to be completed by April 1982.

The Bluefields airstrip is one of the most important achievements of the Sandinist revolution, which is intensifying development projects in the Atlantic sector in order to integrate Zelaya Department with the rest of the country and improve communications in the sector.

NICARAGUAN PEACE COMMITTEE MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

PA141217 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] This afternoon Companera Doris Tijerino announced the establishment of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee which is affiliated with the WPC. The committee is chaired by Companero Eric Blandon and the deputy chairwoman is Companera Doris Tijerino. It also includes Father Ernesto Cardenal, Reinaldo Antonio (Pezel), Sebastian Gaitan, Lisandro Chavez Alfaro and Roberto Arguello Hurtado.

Companera Doris Tijerino also announced that a committee delegation will visit Havana, Cuba from 19 to 22 April where the WPC will hold a meeting with the participation of 139 countries. Tijerino described that meeting for peace as important in view of Nicaragua's situation. She explained that during the meeting, Nicaragua will denounce imperialism's aggressive policy.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN GRANT--Venezuelan Ambassador Guillermo Yopez Boscan has given a grant in the name of the Venezuelan Government to Managua Reconstruction Minister Samuel Santos. The donation consists of 3.5 million cordobas, which Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins promised during his visit to Nicaragua last year in March. The money will be used to build an avenue and a monument in honor of Simon Bolivar. Another donation of 750,000 cordobas is currently being negotiated because the prices of materials for the construction of the avenue have risen. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 81]

SWEDISH DONATION--The Swedish Government has donated \$8.5 million to our country to be used mostly in the health field. The agreement will go into effect on 1 July. It allows for \$500,000 for the Childrens Hospital equipment, \$2.5 million for remodeling rural hospitals and health centers and \$120,000 for a cold-storage area for vaccines and medicine. Some of the donation will also be used for small hydroelectric plants and to implement a modern and more efficient tax collection system. A soft loan for \$7.5 million is also being negotiated with Swedish Government. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Apr 81 PA]

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL151846 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] A Soviet naval detachment this morning arrived in the port of Havana for an official and friendly visit to our country. Commanding the detachment is Vice Admiral Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Black Sea fleet.

Navy Capt Pedro Perera Ruiz, chief of staff of the Revolutionary Navy, welcomed the visitors after boarding the flagship at the international pier of the Havana Port. Navy Capt (Genady Mikhailov), military naval and air attache to the USSR Embassy in Cuba, and senior officers of the Revolutionary Navy also participated in the welcome.

Vice Admiral Samoylov then visited the general staff of the Revolutionary Navy, where he met with Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the party Central Committee, deputy to the Revolutionary Armed Forces minister, and chief of the navy.

The commander of the Soviet naval detachment also visited Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly in Havana.

Upon entering Havana Bay, the flagship "Nikolayev" fired several shots as a sign of greeting. Many shots likewise were heard from La Cabana in a gesture of welcome to the crews of the Soviet ships.

The detachment, which has been decorated with the Order of the Red Flag, consists of the antisubmarine ship "Nikolayev," the escort ships "Svirepy" and "Bditelnyy" and the tanker "Olekna."

Havana residents were at the Havana port to watch the arrival of the Soviet crews and express their affection and admiration of Lenin's homeland.

Admiral Samoylov Honors Maceo

FL152248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2240 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Vice Adm V.A. Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Black Sea fleet, today laid a floral wreath at the mausoleum of Lt Gen Antonio Maceo and his aide Francisco Gomez Toro in El Cacahual. Vice Admiral Samoylov is commanding the Soviet naval detachment that is making a visit to our country.

A formation of ground troops of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force--DAAFAR--and of the Revolutionary Navy received the visitor. He was accompanied by Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, deputy to the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) and commander of the Revolutionary Navy. Members of the aforementioned naval detachment, commanders and officers of the Revolutionary Navy and of the FAR Ministry attended the ceremony.

Samoylov TV Interview

FL160145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Unidentified television reporter interview with Soviet Vice Adm Vladimir Samoylov, commander of visiting Soviet naval detachment, in Havana on 15 April--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Vice Admiral Samoylov, although only a few hours have passed since the arrival in Havana of the Soviet naval detachment under your command, we should like to know, first of all, your impression upon stepping on Cuban soil and, secondly, how you assess the detachment's visit to Cuba.

[Answer in Russian followed by Spanish translation] First of all, I want to express my cordial gratitude to the Cuban people, government and Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba for this opportunity to visit friendly Cuba on this official visit of our naval detachment. Regarding my impressions, I can say they are most gratifying and indelible. Only the closest friends and brothers are received the way we have been. The significance of our visit is that by making this visit openly, we are showing the entire world that we have been, are and will be faithful friends of the Cuban people and we always will be on the side of the Cuban people in defense of the interests of socialism throughout the world.

Thank you very much.

[Reporter] Many thanks to the vice admiral for his words for national television news.

#### RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE

FL151916 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text of message of greetings from army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the ground troops' anti-aircraft defense--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: On this same date 20 years ago, the pioneers of the FAR anti-aircraft artillery heroically faced the cunning attack of mercenary aircraft. Anti-aircraft defense of the ground troops thus was born in the course of the imperialist aggression itself.

The heroism and spirit of sacrifice of those founders are expressed and summarized in the gesture of Eduardo Garcia who, mortally wounded, found in his convictions and in his unlimited confidence on victory the necessary strength to write with his own blood the beloved name of Fidel. That is the stock of the country's heroes, and the combat glory of our beloved Revolutionary Armed Forces gains strength from that legacy.

Over the period of time that has passed, the ground troops' anti-aircraft defense has made extraordinary progress in the mastery of equipment, improvement of organizational structure, cohesion of its command organs and in raising combat readiness. Present on these achievements are the efforts and work of the combatants, officers and reservists who over more than 2 decades have served in its ranks; as well as the work of its commanders and organizations of the party and Union of Young Communists and the invaluable assistance of the Soviet military specialists whose work to a great extent have led to our successes.

The tasks assigned to the ground troops' anti-aircraft defense are of decisive importance for the maintenance of the high combat readiness of the FAR which depend on your protection so that, along with country's anti-aircraft defense, they can undertake mobilization, deployment, defense and, if necessary, wage combat actions.

On this 20th anniversary of the ground troops' anti-aircraft defense, I greet all its personnel, especially the units assigned to combat alert and to the artillerymen who are constantly ready to repel the enemy in the air. I convey to you congratulations from the party Central Committee, government and commander in chief.

I embrace you and wish you all types of success.

[Signed] Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz

#### HAVANA REPORTS SPACE SHUTTLE LANDING, FUTURE USE

FL150034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The space flight of astronauts John Young and Robert Crippin in the Columbia Space Shuttle ended today at 1821 GMT on a desert area of the Edwards military base in California, where the United States tested the first atomic bomb more than 30 years ago.

Despite several technical problems which up to the last moment threatened the normal development of the mission, the Columbia Space Shuttle should make other space flights, many of them for the U.S. military-industrial complex. In 1983, Columbia will be the principal part of the project which the Pentagon calls Talon Gold on the use of laser weapons in space.

WPC'S CHANDRA ARRIVES FOR MEETING IN HAVANA

FL151739 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council [WPC], arrived today in Havana and was welcomed at the airport by Elena Gil, president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples. The prominent personality, who will attend the WPC presidential committee meeting in Havana, was also received by Miriam Almanza, section chief in the party Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations. Chandra will take part in the preparatory meeting of that important meeting, which he said would be the best held by the WPC, considering the large number of important figures attending and the fact that Havana is hosting it. The WPC presidential committee meeting will be attended by some 220 to 250 personalities as well as representatives from about 20 international organizations.

DELEGATION NAMED TO INTER-PARLIAMENTARY MEETING

FL142251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Jose Aranaburo Garcia, secretary of the People's Government National Assembly and of the Cuban parliamentary group, will head the delegation that will attend the Inter-Parliamentary Council meeting to be held in Manila, Philippines, from 20 to 25 April. Aranaburo will be accompanied by Deputies Aleida March de la Torre, deputy chief of the Cuban parliamentary group; Nieves Varona and Jose Luis Pujols. The rest of the delegation that will meet in Manila is presently in Tokyo on an official visit and consists of Deputies Luis Mendez Morejon and Lourdes Urrutia.

BRIEFS

WRITERS AGREEMENT--PCC Central Committee member Nicolas Guillen, president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC], has attended the signing in Havana of a working agreement between the UNEAC and the Union of Bulgarian Writers. The document was signed by Onelio Jorge Cardoso, president of the UNEAC's literature section, and Luchezar Elencov, first secretary of the Union of Bulgarian Writers. The protocol provides for the participation of Cuban writers in the "decade of humor and satire" event to be held in Bulgaria in May as well as the exchange of information and cooperation between writers from the two countries. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Apr 81 FL]

AGREEMENT WITH GRENADA--A cultural agreement between Cuba and Grenada has been signed on the second anniversary of the establishment of relations between the two countries. The parties to the agreement will facilitate and foster cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, sports, mass media and journalism. The signing ceremony was presided over by Politburo member Armando Hart. The agreement was signed by Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon for Cuba and by Grenadian Ambassador to Cuba Richard Jacobs. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 81 FL]

ANTIGUABRITISH COMMISSIONER ON BARBUDA INDEPENDENCE

FL151900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 15 Apr (CANA)--Britain does not consider separation of Antigua and Barbuda as an option in resolving differences facing the twin-island associated state now on the threshold of independence, High Commissioner to the Eastern Caribbean Stanley Arthur has said.

The British High Commission in Bridgetown released the text of a recent interview Mr Arthur gave in Antigua, amid continuing Barbudan concern about the tiny island's post-independence future. The Barbuda Council, the local government body headed by parliamentarian Eric Burton, has long complained about neglect by St John's and once vowed not to go into independence with Antigua.

Said Mr Arthur: "It has been made perfectly clear to the Barbudan Council that so far as the British Government are concerned, separation is not an option. The plain fact is that Barbuda is a part of the associated state, and we have no power to divide it except at the request and with the consent of the Antigua Government--a request which is not likely to be made."

"As a result of the case they [Barbudans] put forward at Lancaster House, during the pre-independence constitutional talks held last December in London they have secured the agreement of the Government of Antigua to an even greater degree of control over their own affairs than are given in the present Barbuda Local Government Act of 1976."

"What do these additional powers amount to? The Antigua Government purpose exclusive administrative authority for the council in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, public health, medicine, sanitary facilities, electricity, water and roads. In addition, new provisions are proposed for financial arrangements between the government and the council. It was agreed at Lancaster House that a British expert in local government finance should be appointed to make recommendations on the financial arrangements which should exist to reflect the new proposed arrangements.

"Mr Frank Essex has now completed his report, which has been put to both the Antigua Government and to the Barbuda Council. The Antigua Government has accepted his recommendations in full."

Asked what safeguards Barbudans had that future Antigua Governments will operate these new arrangements, Mr Arthur replied: "It was agreed at the Lancaster House conference, and this is now included in proposals to be put to the next meeting of the House of Assembly, that none of the provisions of the Barbudan local government act can be altered by Parliament--even by Parliament--without the consent of the Barbuda Council." Mr Arthur was in Antigua last week for talks with government opposition and Barbuda officials on the time table for independence.

Parliamentary debate of the draft constitution is due to begin in St John's on 21 April. The House has before it an order standing in the name of Premier Vere Bird requesting Britain to terminate associatehood status to pave the way for nationhood. The Antigua Government said earlier this year they were aiming for a mid-1981 independence date.

DOMINICACHARLES EXPLAINS STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENSION

FL141725 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 14 Apr (CANA)--The Dominica House of Assembly last night extended the state of emergency for a further month.

In presenting the resolution seeking the extension until May 13, Prime Minister [Evgenia] Charles said that it was imperative that the emergency remain in force in order to allow the tribunal, set up to review the cases of the detainees, to continue its work. She noted that should the emergency be lifted at this time, the tribunal "will have to stop halfway."

Miss Charles said that as minister of security she was not now in a position to divulge any further information concerning the alleged coup attempt, as was being asked for by the opposition. "I can't divulge the information that I have because this is a security matter", she told Parliament.

She said the people detained would be held under emergency until her administration was in total agreement that it had been able to "neutralize" them and their outside contacts. She discounted opposition charges that the men were being held in "inhumane conditions" at the police station in Roseau.

During the debate, independent member in the House and former acting head of state, Jenner Armour, cautioned against abuse of the state of emergency, claiming that it posed an "abnormal situation" where people's fundamental rights were overridden. He called for an increase in the visiting hours by relatives of persons detained. At present a detainee is allowed to see a member of his family for 1/2 hour 1 day a week.

But Miss Charles told the House that due to a shortage of manpower within the police force "it is impossible for us to allow a detainee to see somebody (?every day) for 15 minutes."

Opposition parliamentarian Michael Douglas, in his contribution, said that he did not see any conditions existing at the present time for an extension of the emergency. "...there is no justification why the state of emergency should exist in Dominica at the moment."

Miss Charles said too that the emergency had resulted in a drastic reduction in the marijuana trade "and the number of people living in the hills."

The House was continuing in session today.

#### DLP LEADER DENIES PARTY ROLE IN COUP PLANS

FL141638 Bridgetown CANA in English 1627 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 14 Apr (CANA)--Ex-Prime Minister Patrick John wants the authorities to hold a public hearing into its allegations that he was involved in a plan to topple the 8-month-old administration of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles.

This was disclosed in Parliament last night by the president of the opposition Dominica Labor Party (DLP), Senator Pershin Waldron. Mr Waldron said he had visited John, now in police custody, who said he had sought to have public session [words indistinct] tribunal, which is now hearing the cases of detainees held under the state of emergency.

Mr Waldron told Parliament he would not tolerate or support terrorism in any form, and disassociated his party's executive from any plans for a coup. He also challenged reports that Julian David, another of the detainees, was a member of the executive of the DLP.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY REPEALS DEFENSE FORCE ACT

FL152210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2157 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 15 Apr (CANA)--The Dominica House of Assembly last night voted to repeal the 1975 defense force act--effectively disbanding the 5-year-old army.

During the marathon 6 hour debate, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles told Parliament that while the force was established to protect the island's constitutional boundary and to maintain security, Dominicans had been made too insecure by the soldiers.

The prime minister quoted extensively from a 1978 report of a one-man inquiry which looked into the force, and found that certain officers were not competent to carry out their duties. "Despite this finding, the very persons whom the report was critical of were promoted, Maj Frederick Newton to commander and Capt Malcolm Reid as second in command", Miss Charles told the House.

These two officers are now in detention following the discovery of what government said was a plot to overthrow the administration.

The Dominican leader also used another report to help justify her government's decision, that of a commission of inquiry which looked into may 1979 disturbances outside government headquarters where one man was killed and many others injured as defense troops called in to disperse demonstrators opened fire on the crowd.

She referred to the reaction of the soldiers last year to government's decision to amend the defense force act to make it possible for any soldier charged with an offense, whether civil or military, to be suspended pending a trial, and if convicted, be dismissed. In their campaign against the amendment, soldiers had demonstrated outside of government headquarters and called for the removal of the commanding officer.

Ms Charles dealt as well with government's decision last year to transfer weapons from the defense force to the police armory following the disappearance of three guns--an SLR and 2 other rifles. The prime minister said that at first the commanding officer denied that the weapons were missing and when she requested an inventory it was found that the guns had not been seen for more than 18 months.

"Government cannot continue with a force which cannot be relied on" a force whose members had been training terrorists in the hills, the prime minister said.

One of the men picked up by police in connection with the kidnapping of prominent farmer Ted Honychurch in February said that defense force soldiers had trained them in the use of weapons before the kidnapping.

#### GRENADA

#### BISHOP WANTS TOP-LEVEL MEETING WITH U.S.

FL141742 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 14 Apr (CANA)--Grenada has written the United States seeking a top-level meeting to discuss what Prime Minister Maurice Bishops says are their poor relations.

His suggestion to President Ronald Reagan followed allegations that the United States was engaged in a diplomatic initiative aimed at discouraging European and other aid donors from providing financial assistance for the construction of Grenada's first international airport.

"If in fact, these reports accurately represent your government's views, I express (?deep) concern and dissatisfaction of the position of your administration", Bishop said in the letter the text of which was released to the media here.

"You must know of the genuine need for, and character of the airport, especially because it so very clearly represents a major attempt by Grenada to break with under-development, and to assist in bringing economic justice to the people of Grenada". "References, allegations, and speculations to the contrary", Bishop added, "give greatly distorted and inaccurate views of the reality."

Washington alleges that Cuba, with whom Grenada has warm relations, would use the new St Georges airport as a staging post for the communist countries' military exploits in Africa.

Bishop said that his left-leaning Grenada Government which came to power in a March 1979 armed revolution, had always wanted good relations with Washington. He said what was equally important is that Grenada poses no security threat to the United States or to any other country.

"Grenada is a small poor country, making every effort to break out of a cycle of cultural and economic dependency", he told Mr Reagan. "Ours is one of the many countries characterized by the international community as small island-states with well documented socioeconomic developmental problems.

"I hope that you would agree that it cannot be in the interest of the richest and most powerful country in the world, to use its might and power to crush one of the smallest and poorest countries in the world. "Mr President, I would like to suggest that our two governments hold bilateral discussions at the highest possible level to discuss development and to clear up possible misunderstandings, Mr Bishop said.

#### EDUCATION MINISTER HAILS RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL142350 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Minister of Education Brother George Louison has said that one of the issues dear to the revolution is the establishment of close relations with the peoples of the Caribbean, and the people and Government of Cuba must be included in this. He said that over the years colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism had set up barriers between Caribbean countries but these barriers must be broken down.

[Begin recording] Relations with the revolutionary government and people of Cuba are quite fundamental in our attempt to bring Caribbean unity across the barriers of language and culture and all the other artificial barriers that have been set up by colonialism and by imperialism. [Words indistinct] also in that Cuba is part of the Third World, is part of the Nonaligned Movement and our revolution at its very outset also pointed out very clearly that we are anti-racist, we are anti-colonialist, we are anti-neocolonialism, we are anti-imperialism, we are anti-imperialist. And all of these things, Cuba, as a country, also stands for, so that we are sharing common grounds in terms of these issues [words indistinct] as Third World countries fighting for true liberation.  
[end recording]

Minister Louison went on to praise the Cuban Government and people for the many benefits they have brought to their country in the years since the revolution. He also spoke of the benefits that the people of Grenada have received since the establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba regarding health, education and in many other areas of national life. Brother Louison said that the people of Grenada are grateful for this assistance from the government and people of Cuba.

Minister of Education George Louison was speaking on the occasion of the second anniversary of the establishing of diplomatic relations between Grenada and Cuba.

The Cuban Embassy in St Georges celebrated the second anniversary of diplomatic relations with a donation to two schools in the capital. The (Calise) Government School and the (Woven) Methodist School were each presented with 30 pieces of Cuban-made kitchen ware for their home economics classrooms. At the (Calise) Government School, the gifts were presented in an assembly attended by the Cuban Ambassador to Grenada Julian Rizo and his wife.

JAMAICAPANAMA'S ROYO ARRIVES FOR INFORMAL TALKS

FL152301 Bridgetown CANA in English 2248 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 15 Apr (CANA)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo arrived here today for informal talks with Prime Minister Edward Seaga. Royo arrived here just after 3 p.m. and was immediately whisked away to his meeting with the Jamaica leader, presumably at the prime minister's Kingston office, Jamaica House.

Both government and Panamanian officials at the airport told journalists that Dr Royo (?intended) his visit to be purely private and had not intended for there to be press publicity. The people of Panama did not even know that the president was out of the country, a government official said.

Dr Royo, who is accompanied by his wife and two children, is spending about 2 hours here. It was not clear whether he will fly back to Panama from Jamaica.

ST LUCIAGOVERNMENT BUDGET DEFEATED BY ODLUM FACTION

Budget Debated

FL140015 Bridgetown CANA in English 2324 GMT 13 Apr 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, 13 Apr (CANA)--Debate on the divided Labor Party [SLP] government's 1981-82 budget again adjourned suddenly this afternoon and will resume tomorrow when Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Allan Louisy replies. The adjournment at 1500 today came as suddenly as that on the opening day, last Thursday, after a scathing attack on Louisy by Industry, Planning and Development Minister Michael Pilgrim.

The government, which came to power in July 1979, faces the threat of opposition to the budget from within its ranks, --a move which highlights the divisions in the administration arising from a controversy over its leadership.

The opposition United Workers Party (UWP), which holds five seats to the SLP's 12 (seven backing Louisy and five supporting his Foreign Minister George Odum) has also said it would vote against the budget. If this happens it will be the first time in Saint Lucia's history that an opposition in Parliament has voted against a budget. It will also be the first time that a budget has failed to get full support from within the ranks of the government in power.

Before the 2-minute session adjourned, government back-bencher Winston Cenac sought and received an undertaking from the speaker that the House would only hear Louisy's reply when it reconvened.

Earlier, youth and social services minister John Odum had continued the criticisms of Louisy's leadership by the Odum faction. He said "we want a leader who will stand up in the face of any eventuality and say its right or its wrong and stand behind his position. When we cannot get that we need a change of leadership." Odum charged that corruption in the government was permeating the entire society. The debate itself has had little to do with the budget. It has been taken up mainly with attacks on Louisy by his opponents in the cabinet, calls for him to step down, and statements usually associated with pre-election campaigning.

There was no official explanation for the sudden adjournment, but political observers speculated that Louisy had merely requested time to enable him to prepare his reply.

## Budget Defeated

FL152124 Bridgetown CANA in English 2117 GMT 15 Apr 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, 15 Apr (CANA)--Prime Minister Allan Louisy was today planning his next moves in the wake of last night's rejection by the House of Assembly of his divided government's record 206.9-million dollar (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) budget and the threat of defeat on a no-confidence motion by the opposition United Workers Party (UWP). Louisy aides said he was considering ways out of the dilemma to keep the Labor Party in office.

Notice of the no-confidence motion was given last night after the budget was rejected by a 9-8 margin, four members of the faction led by Foreign Minister George Odlum voting with the opposition against the measure.

The decision against the budget last night was greeted with applause from the packed gallery which followed the 4-day debate. Odlum, who had announced his intention to resign from the government if the vote went against him, was lifted high by supporters after he left the chamber. John Compton, prime minister up to July 1979, who described the budget as "a cruel joke" on St Lucia, was mobbed by supporters of his UWP.

Success of the no-confidence motion--likely to be debated later this month--would result in Louisy being forced to dissolve Parliament. New elections now could well return Compton to power.

Louisy dropped a broad hint of his likely intention while winding up the debate last night when he told Compton across the table: "The next prime minister of St Lucia will come from this side of the House" (the government side).

Although he reiterated that he had no authority to hand over power to anyone, and that such was a decision for the party's 12 elected members and the SLP executives, Louisy said he would pass on the Prime Ministership "when it was appropriate to do so."

There is speculation that Louisy is contemplating handing over to someone else and the name being mentioned in local political circles, ironically, is that of Agriculture Minister Peter Josie, an Odlum aide.

But there are likely to be complications in Louisy's attempts to keep the government in power. One of the main planks of the Odlum faction's attacks on the government was alleged corruption by certain ministers loyal to Louisy.

Josie himself has been one of the key anti-corruption crusaders. It is believed that the dismissal of such elements from the cabinet would be an important pre-condition for him accepting the Prime Ministership. Further, it is unclear what Odlum's position is likely to be in such an eventuality.

Members of both factions of the government reportedly held discussions last weekend on the possibility of arriving at a compromise which would keep the beleaguered administration in office. The initiative failed. Odlum had earlier announced his intention to launch his own political party this coming Easter weekend, but such now seems highly unlikely.

CHILEPINOCHET REVEALS TALK WITH VIOLA ON BORDER PROBLEM

PY160141 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The Chilean and Argentine presidents have had a cordial telephone talk. President Pinochet revealed this during an exclusive interview granted to the Santiago daily LA SEGUNDA. The president disclosed that Argentine President Roberto Viola called him on the telephone when Viola took office and they had an opportunity to greet each other. He added that Viola was very pleasant and that he remembered one of Viola's expressions, that the latter harbored the conviction and hope that both countries would reach a happy end by solving the border problems. I answered him that I also hoped so, President Pinochet explained to the LA SEGUNDA journalist, making it clear that it was a short greeting, a matter of protocol.

Regarding the mediation effort, the Chilean president said: Right now everything is in the hands of his holiness the pope. Chile has strictly complied with what The Holy See has said. He stressed that the border incidents with Argentina do not solve anything; on the contrary, they create tension, he explained. However, border problems normally occur with all countries in the world. There are always problems and difficulties caused by ignorance or by faulty interpretation of the law or an excessive desire to make the law prevail. President Pinochet added that the things that have occurred happened simply because of the great zeal of Argentine officials, just as we have imposed stricter control of foreigners who enter this country.

BRIEFS

INFLATION AVERAGE DOWN--Santiago, Chile, 1 Apr (LATIN)--The National Statistics Institute today reported that accumulated inflation for the last 12 months has reached 26 percent as compared to that of the preceding 12 months which amounted to 39.2 percent. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1918 GMT 1 Apr 81 PY]

GUYANAPRESIDENT REGRETS VENEZUELA'S STANCE ON BORDER

PA142153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Georgetown, 13 Apr (AFP)--In a 5-hour speech, Guyanese President Forbes Burnham regretted that Venezuela has traded cordiality for a hard line in the binational border dispute.

Last night in Georgetown, Burnham delivered a long speech to the members of his party, the people's national congress (PNC), and among other things referred to his recent visit to Caracas on 2 and 3 April.

"It came as a surprise to us that Venezuela decided to put an end to the 1970 protocol, which expires in June 1982, especially since the Venezuelan decision was made 24 hours after our visit to Caracas where President Luis Herrera Campins treated us in a frank and cordial manner," Burnham said.

Rudy Collins, the Guyanese ambassador to Venezuela, was a delegate to the CPN [National Political Committee] assembly, and the date for his return to Venezuela has not yet been set.

Zadio Garavini, the Venezuelan ambassador to Georgetown who traveled to Caracas to participate in the meetings between Herrera and Burnham, also has not yet returned to his diplomatic post.

The consensus among Guyanese political spheres is that there is not much this nation can do regarding the problem until the Port-of-Spain Protocol, which was signed by Venezuela, Guyana and Great Britain, expires in June 1982.

#### BRAZIL MAY BACK COUNTRY ON LAND CONFLICT

PA151527 Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Georgetown, 14 Apr (AFP)--Brazil has been mentioned as one of the countries that will support Guyana in its conflict with Venezuela regarding Venezuela's claim for more than 58,000 square miles of territory. The progovernment newspaper, the Guyana CHRONICLE, commented here today in its editorial on the visit of a Brazilian delegation affirming that Guyana is not lacking friends "who respect its territorial integrity and who will not remain indifferent in the face of threats or signs of threats over its sovereignty."

"We include Brazil in these friends," the editorial adds, recalling that Brazil always had a friendly attitude toward Guyana in the past ever since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in 1968.

The nine-member Brazilian delegation that arrived here today is headed by Brig Gen Ottomar de Souza Pinto, who will discuss with local authorities a program of communications between the two countries, the building of a bridge across the Takutu River which separates them, and other matters.

#### SURINAME

##### CUBAN AIRLINE SEEKS AIRPORT LANDING RIGHTS

FL081609 Bridgetown CANA in English 1545 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, Suriname, 8 Apr (CANA)--The state-owned Cubana Airline is seeking landing rights in Suriname, the Caribbean Center has said here. The center, headed by Dr James Ramlall, is an organization which works to foster closer relations among Caribbean countries.

Dr Ramlall said that the Cubans had requested discussions with Suriname Airlines (SLM) and the Department of Civil Aviation on the possibility of extending Cubana flights to Zandery Airport. Relations between Suriname and Cuba had become frosty last August when the military reported a Cuban-linked attempt by leftists within the leadership to stage a counter-coup.

However, there was improvement towards yearend, with the National Military Council (NMC) here sending a three-member delegation to the congress of the Cuban Communist Party, and Cuba sending a cultural troupe to the February First anniversary of the 1980 Suriname coup.

Dr Ramlall also announced that personnel from the Suriname medical services will be going to Cuba in June to study developments in the health facilities there. He said Cuba had offered to provide travel to Havana for the medical team at greatly reduced rates as part of the effort at closer relations with Suriname.

#### URUGUAY

##### PERIODICAL SUSPENDED FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PY122312 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1216 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Apr (TELAM)--The Uruguayan Government has ordered the closing for the space of four issues of the local magazine OPINAR for hindering the normal development of the institutionalization process of the country, according to the decree ordering the closure.

Enrique Tarigo, director of the weekly magazine, was notified of the closure at the police headquarters, where he was summoned. It was reported that the magazine will thus not appear until the last week of May.

OPINAR is published in this city and since it appeared in November last year it has been characterized by its opposition to the government and has urged the citizens to cast negative ballots in the plebiscite on the constitution which was rejected by 54 percent of the ballots.

In its last issue--on last Thursday--it published a communique of the National [Blanco] Party in which the government was asked to call together a constituent assembly in order to put democracy in Uruguay on a normal course.

The day before yesterday, a criminal judge ordered the arrest of Luis Hierro Lopez, one of the responsible editors of the weekly, accused of covering up the theft of a public document. He refused to reveal a source of information, pleading his right of professional secrecy.

#### VENEZUELA

##### NO REPLY RECEIVED ON PORT-OF-SPAIN PROTOCOL

PA110135 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has not received an official reply from the Guyanese Government on its refusal to accept the extension of the Port-of-Spain Protocol, Oswaldo Paez Pumar, general director of the Foreign Ministry, has announced. It was also reported that the Guyanese president's remarks on Venezuela are regarded to be unilateral. Paez Pumar said that the return to his country of the Guyanese ambassador to Venezuela cannot be qualified as indicative of tension between the two countries. The Venezuelan ambassador to Georgetown is also in Caracas and this does not involve tension with that country.

##### DOMINICAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, MEETS PRESIDENT

PA111920 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Caracas, 10 Apr (AFP)--Dominican Republic Foreign Relations Minister Manuel Tavares, who made an official 8-hour visit to Caracas today, stressed that his stopover seeks mainly to increase bilateral relations, and more specifically, to increase his country's purchase of Venezuelan oil. Tavares met with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, Energy Minister Humberto Calderon and later President Luis Herrera Campins this afternoon.

According to Tavares, the purchase of Venezuelan oil is established in the Costa Rica agreement (for energy cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean signed by Venezuela and Mexico), and during his meeting with Minister Calderon he discussed the mechanisms that must be implemented so this treaty can be put into effect.

He added that Venezuela buys few Dominican products, although not out of a lack of willingness, since in the past it has bought beans, sugar and vegetables. "We would like to increase our exports to Venezuela," he indicated.

Further on he said he had discussed with Zambrano Velasco the case of undocumented Dominicans in Venezuela. The Dominicans in this situation run into the thousands and, according to him, the Venezuelan foreign minister told him there had been no major problems in connection with this issue.

Commenting on the doctors' strike in his country, which led to serious disturbances, he answered laconically that "fortunately order has been reestablished."

The Dominican foreign minister did not disclose the nature of his talks with President Herrera Campins, saying only that the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry will later release a communique on the results of his visit.